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Established 1887

Europe Eyes U.S. For Investment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Michelin tire company, which has just announced a \$300-million investment in the United States, is not alone among the European companies that want to set up American production facilities, now that the dollar is healthier.

Other companies, some with fewer greenbacks to fling around than the secretive multi-national giant from central France, also have been looking hard at the United States for the devaluation of the dollar nearly a year ago and the better American experience with inflation.

To invade the United States is a major undertaking, and my foreign companies have been frightened away. The risks are enormous. A lot of money must be laid on the line—not in production but in marketing, servicing and advertising—any profits return. Yet, just because the market is so big and rich, the potential rewards are greater than in any other country.

The prospects for getting into the jam look much better these days for a number of reasons, thanks to American use-of-payment deficits.

The Europeans have more dollars to spend than ever before. American growth rate looks as if it will keep moving up and profit prospects seem good, even if controls are eased. Finally, there is relative price stability in the United States compared with Europe.

Companies in a number of industries already have announced American expansion plans.

The Swedish Bilton Co., a maker of car protection devices, is about to create jobs for Americans in Florida, according to a company statement.

The Liebherr Werke, a German company near Stuttgart, makes heavy-duty construction equipment, has announced a \$5-million expansion of facilities at several American sites, and another German company, Sieswerk Farbenfabrik, is doing \$1.5 million in Virginia on production of rotogravure printing.

And Agache-Willet, the French textile holding company, is doing textile jobs for Americans in South Carolina.

American companies now are more susceptible to European over bids than they were when the dollar was overvalued. A case in point is the recent decision of the Cavenham-Occidental group to acquire babyfood facilities of Beechnut division of the Quilb Co.

While the overall investment in Western Europe is about the same as the European investment in the United States, direct investments in European companies have run 1 higher than the corresponding European investment in United States.

The Europeans make up for the relatively slim direct investment by large portfolio holdings of American stocks and bonds. The market value of American company investments in Europe is \$1.5 billion.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Units Called Discriminatory

B Tells Airlines to Cancel Youth, Family Fares in U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Federal Aviation Administration today told domestic airlines to cancel youth and family fares for young people and discriminate against the public at large, the agency's Board Friday said.

The board said it would be popular "Discover discount excursion fares" months. In addition, it would take a critical look at other discount fares by the nation's airlines.

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No Gains Are Seen in Paris Talks

Kissinger, Tho Still Deadlocked

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 10 (WP).—The peace talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho have made no substantive progress since their resumption here last Monday, informed sources said today.

But neither the United States nor North Vietnam shows any sign now of wanting to break off what the sources termed "purely academic discussions" on major matters. The sources described the situation as a "war of attrition at the negotiating table instead of on the battlefield."

Despite the substantive deadlock, experts working on separate military and political commissions are slowly tackling technical problems, the sources added.

Typical of such problems, the sources said, is the drawing of maps to determine the employment of Communist and Saigon government units after the standstill cease-fire takes effect.

The mapping is designed to reach agreement on the exact locations of zones under Communist or Saigon control as well as of contested areas and to prevent any troop movements after a cease-fire.

The sources stressed that such work did not constitute any meaningful breakthrough in the talks since these details would have to be settled no matter what form an eventual agreement took.

The sources' interpretation contrasted with a wave of optimism last night when, after a 1 1/2-hour negotiating session, it was announced that Mr. Kissinger's deputy, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., was flying back to Washington to report to President Nixon.

The very fact that both sides' experts met today while Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho postponed a new meeting until tomorrow indeed was designed to mask the deadlock, the sources said.

Barring a major move by President Nixon or by North Vietnam, the sources doubted that there would be any rapid cease-fire agreement.

Revised U.S. Demands

On substantive problems, the sources said, nothing has changed since Nov. 20. Mr. Kissinger then presented radically revised demands to North Vietnam when the talks resumed after a five-week hiatus in which Hanoi accused the United States of reneging on its earlier agreement to sign the cease-fire accord Oct. 31.

Subsequently, North Vietnam has charged in essence that the United States radically rewrote the original draft accord to meet violent objections by President Nguyen Van Thien of South Vietnam.

The key U.S. revisions, which the sources said remain on the table, include demands for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam and elimination of the so-called neutralists from the National Council of Reconciliation.

The Oct. 26 version draft accord, made public by Hanoi, made no mention of North Vietnamese troop withdrawal and stipulated that the neutralists should share responsibility with the Viet Cong and South Vietnamese government for carrying out the accord.

The young people found supporters in Congress, and the cancellation plan was shelved. CAB officials said Friday they expected some protests this time, but added that the continuing availability of discount youth and student fares to Europe might dampen the reaction.

Three years ago, when the CAB considered similar proposals to drop youth fares, the agency was deluged with protests from a generation of newly mobile young travelers, who had found the discounts an inexpensive way to go home from college and to see the country.

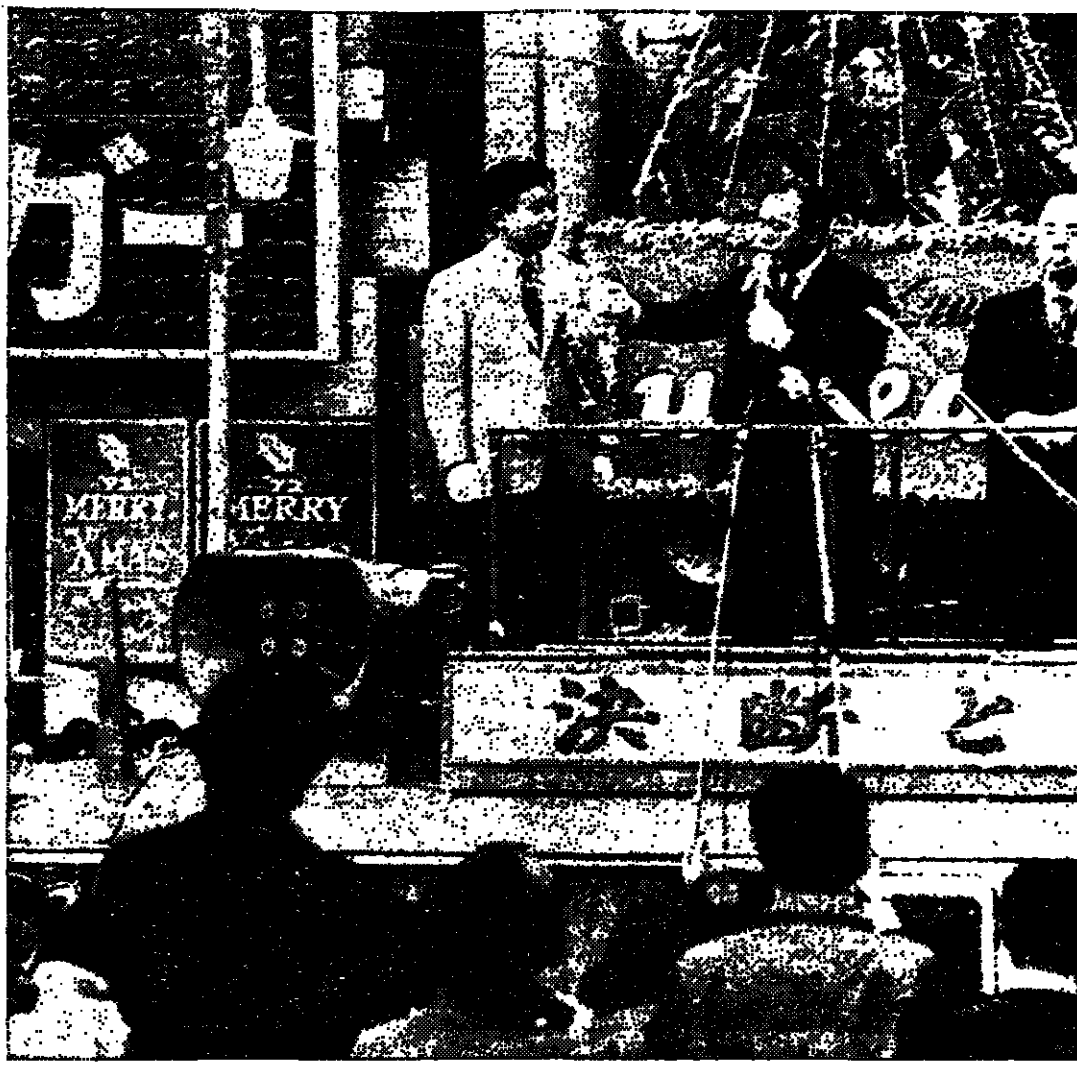
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TOKYO CAMPAIGN—Premier Tanaka (center) making last-minute plea for votes.

In Japanese Election

Early Count Shows Tanaka Victory

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Voting returns early this morning indicated that Premier Kakuei Tanaka's Liberal-Democratic party would be returned to power with a solid, unopposed victory in the nationwide election held yesterday.

Voters went to the polls to choose 481 members of the House of Representatives, the lower and more powerful chamber of the national Diet. The upper house, which has a fixed term, was last elected in 1970.

With about 60 percent of the races settled, the Liberal-Democrats had won 209 seats, more than enough to project a majority in the house. In addition, nine independents had been

elect and were expected to join the LDP when the new Diet convenes later this month.

The Japan Socialist party, which is the major opposition group, had gained 83 seats and appeared to be making a comeback from the beating it took in the 1969 election. Its gains appeared to be coming primarily from seats formerly held by the other three opposition parties.

The Komeito, or Clean Government party, of the Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, had won nine seats, the Democratic Socialist party eight seats, and the Japan Communist party 10 seats.

The Japan Socialists were expected to gain even more seats by the time the vote count is finished late this afternoon, since the early returns came from the smaller, rural districts that are the backbone of the Liberal-Democrats.

The Japan Socialists are stronger in the big cities, as Tokyo and Osaka, whose votes will be counted later today.

When the lower house was dissolved on Nov. 12, the Liberal-Democrats held 297 seats; the Japan Socialists 87, the Komeito 47, the Democratic Socialists 29 and the Communists 14. There were three independents and 14 vacancies.

Early reports indicated that about 70 percent of the nation's 74.2 million eligible voters had turned out to vote. In 1969, 67.8 percent voted, while 74 percent voted in 1967.

The election, as are all lower-house elections here, was as much a contest within the Liberal-Democratic party as between the ruling party and the four opposition parties. Mr. Tanaka, who became premier last July, was trying to strengthen his hold on the party.

The Liberal Democratic party is, in effect, a collection of factions that are the operative units of conservative politics here. Mr. Tanaka, whose faction had 44 members in the Diet at the time of dissolution, was trying to increase the number. The outcome will not be known until all the returns are in.

One Chinese was reportedly captured in the fighting. When Soviet officials approached the Chinese about the prisoner, the Chinese disowned him and termed him a "bandit."

The diplomatic sources cautioned against exaggerating the incident but also pointed out the recent increased bitterness in propaganda exchanges between the two countries. Similar minor incidents in 1969 led to serious fighting.

Ten years ago, another series of such incidents caused the Soviet and Chinese governments to begin negotiations for a permanent border in those areas where the Chinese called the present lines "indefinite" and the Russians "definite."

As the two Communist powers drew apart in the feud over ideology, aggravated by the border issue, the negotiations broke off.

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Several Russians Said to Die In Clash on Chinese Border

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—At least five Soviet soldiers and several native shepherds were killed in Central Asia last month in the first reported fighting along the Chinese border since 1969, diplomatic sources in Moscow reported today.

The sources said the shooting incident between Soviet and Chinese troops took place near the historic Damangarian Gate, a natural mountain pass that joins the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan and the Chinese region of Sinkiang.

The 1,000-mile Central Asian border between the two antagonistic Communist superpowers is in dispute, as is their far Eastern border along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers.

The government prosecutor, provided repeatedly by the defense team to say whether any of them had been wiretapped, delayed submitting his report until after jurors were sworn. Then he told the judge secretly that a defense team member indeed had been overheard on an electronic bug. But he refused to tell the defense who was overheard.

Defense lawyers demanded disclosure, and when Judge Byrne refused, they appealed to higher courts. On the eve of opening statements, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, chiding the government for seeking more and more to pry into the privacy of Americans, halted the trial to allow the nation's highest court to consider hearing the appeal.

Since the court was in summer recess, a ruling was delayed until fall.

Last month, after a four-month hiatus, the high court declined to consider the wiretap issue. Mr. Ellsberg, Mr. Russo and their attorneys returned to Los Angeles for trial, but immediately called for replacement of the jurors.

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Apollo Orbiting Moon; Landing Is Set for Today

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Apollo-17 swept into orbit around the moon today and crew commander Eugene A. Cernan announced: "America has arrived on station for the challenge ahead."

A 6 1/2-minute burst of command ship America's engine propelled Navy Capt. Cernan, geologist Harrison H. Schmitt and Comdr. Ronald E. Evans into a perfect orbit and set them up for six days of scientific exploration and man's last chance for perhaps decades to probe lunar mysteries.

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt tomorrow will detach the lunar ship Challenger for a tricky descent into a mountain-ringed volcanic valley named Taurus-Littrow.

The astronauts were excited at arriving in lunar orbit. Mr. Schmitt remarked: "We're breathing so hard the windows are fogging up on the inside."

For Mr. Schmitt, it was a geologist's dream.

Mr. Schmitt, the first scientist to travel in space, could hardly contain himself as he rattled off description after description of mountains, valleys, craters, rays and faults—with an expertise not available to previous pilot-astronauts who have flown to the moon.

"Flash on Surface"

He interrupted a description of the Ocean of Storms with this sudden shout: "Hey, I just saw a flash on the lunar surface."

Scientists at mission control listened attentively as Mr. Schmitt continued. "It was right out there north of Grimaldi. It was a little bright flash near that crater right there at the edge of Grimaldi. It was just a pinprick of light."

"I was planning on looking for those kind of things," he said. He asked ground observers to check seismometers for the possibility that the flash was caused by a small impact.

Otherwise, Mr. Schmitt was like a kid in a candy store as he called off:

"We're sailing over Crisium (Sea of Crises) right now; Mare Orientale is showing up very bright."

"There are high mountains over there."

"The rim of Copernicus is dark; if our age-dating criteria is right, the material in Orientale should be about four billion years old—at least 3.8 billion."

"Oh, boy, there's Picard down there. There are blocks and great big blocky areas in the area of the rim."

Capt. Cernan, who had orbited the moon on Apollo-10 in 1969, said the sight "is still just as impressive."

The spacecraft ended their quarter-million-mile journey from earth and slipped behind the

backside of the moon, out of radio contact, at 1936 GMT. Moments before, mission control had completed a final check for all systems and told them: "In case you're interested in staying around, you're good for LOI (lunar orbit insertion)."

"Roger, and the crew of America is also good for LOI," Capt. Cernan replied.

"Best wishes for a good burn," communications Gordon Fullerton said just before the loss of signal.

Eleven minutes into the backside pass, the astronauts fired their big spacejet engine for 6 1/2 minutes to slow their speed by more than 2,000 miles an hour and slipped behind the

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Apollo, Too, Sleeps Late Saturday

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Apollo-17's astronauts slept through voice calls, a football fight song and even a warning horn before mission control finally awakened them more than an hour late yesterday.

"That was some party last night," Capt. Eugene Cernan quipped. "It was a humdinger."

Comdr. Ronald Evans was supposed to have had earplugs on while he slept during the night and a mission control spokesman said it appeared the astronaut either had the volume turned down or the earplugs had slipped off.

The first wakeup call was the opening strains of the University of Kansas Jayhawks football fight song. Kansas is Comdr. Evans' alma mater. The song was repeated twice, along with voice calls and finally the warning horn.

The pilots slept until a repeat of the song finally woke up the crew, a spokesman said.

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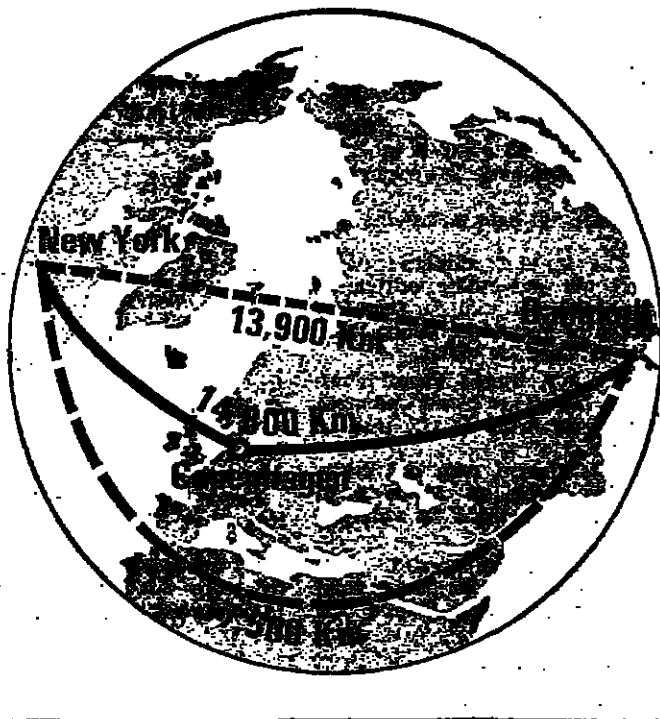
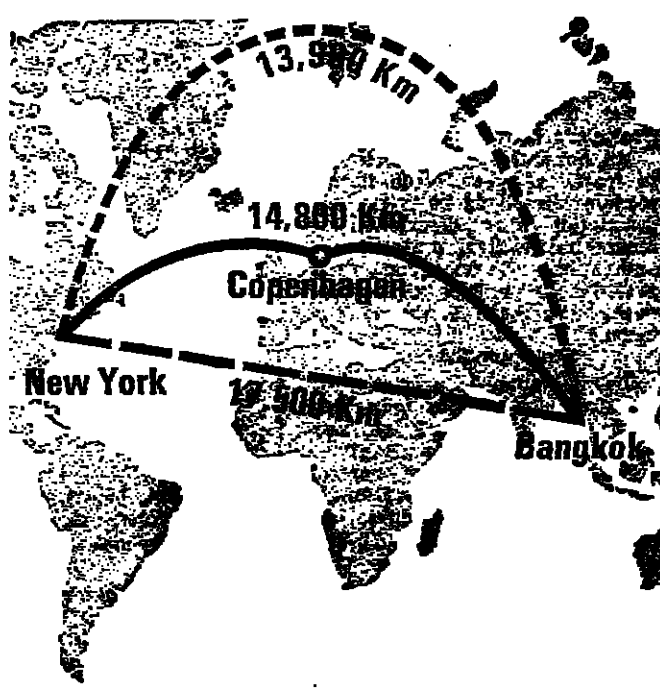
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WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Raids on Both Sides of DMZ

Attacks on Ground Slacken, Bombing of North Continues

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Communist attacks throughout South Vietnam have declined sharply, the Saigon command reported today as the U.S. air war against North Vietnam continued.

For the fourth day, B-52s bombed near the Demilitarized Zone, concentrating on suspected North Vietnamese supply dumps and troop positions.

No Gains Reported in Paris Talks

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out the cease-fire and organizing elections.

The tougher American position was designed to meet Saigon's publicly expressed fears that any such three-segment organization was simply a disguised form of coalition government, which President Thieu has consistently rejected.

In retaliation, North Vietnam reintroduced the demand for Mr. Thieu's immediate ouster, again rejected withdrawal of its troops, demanded the immediate release of political prisoners and detainees held by Saigon and insisted on the three-segment reconciliation council.

That round of talks ended in deadlock Nov. 25 and Mr. Thieu's foreign policy adviser, Nguyen Phu Duc, flew to Washington where he conferred once with President Nixon and four times with Mr. Kissinger.

Until today it had been assumed that the Nixon administration had made it clear to Mr. Duc that the United States could no longer lend its support to the more extreme Saigon demands.

However, the sources said that the continuing deadlock showed that the Nixon administration has not yet done any such thing. There is no single problem or set of problems blocking a negotiating breakthrough, they said, but the opposing positions remain as far apart as they did two weeks ago.

Mr. Thieu's willingness to shake hands with Mr. Kissinger in public, the sources added, seem designed to put pressure on Saigon. The sources also confirmed that there had been serious differences between North Vietnam and the Viet Cong before Hanoi imposed the major concessions that led to the October draft agreement.

For North Vietnam to accept any further concessions would run the risk of further serious disagreements in the Communist camp. The U.S. problem in bringing President Thieu to accept any agreement is similar.

Russia, North Vietnam Sign New Assistance Agreement

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and North Vietnam yesterday concluded a new agreement for both economic and military aid to Hanoi as efforts continued in Paris to hammer out a cease-fire agreement ending the war in Vietnam.

Although an end of hostilities appeared within sight, Moscow pledged itself in the new accord for next year to keep up "large-scale deliveries" of unspecified goods and equipment for both the civilian economy of North Vietnam and for the country's military.

However, looking forward evidently to a peaceful period of postwar reconstruction, the two sides also agreed to establish a permanent intergovernmental commission on economic and technical assistance to coordinate the rebuilding of North Vietnam's economy, devastated by years of American aerial bombing campaigns.

The agreement seemed to reflect both the Soviet Union's determination to continue to play a significant role in Vietnam after the war and an effort to anticipate a possible stepping up of activity by the Chinese once peace is achieved.

New Peace Session

The conclusion of the Soviet-North Vietnamese negotiations, which began Nov. 28, was announced here as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, met again with Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam in the latest round of Vietnam cease-fire negotiations.

The aid accord was signed by Vladimir N. Novikov for the Soviet Union and by Le Thanh Nghi for North Vietnam. The two officials are responsible for

Fifteen B-52s, each carrying 30 tons of bombs, attacked a coastal area of North Vietnam's panhandle, just above the DMZ, the U.S. command said.

Three other B-52 strikes were mounted above Dong Hoi, 45 miles north of the DMZ, the U.S. command announced, and 24 missions were aimed at troop positions in South Vietnam.

The command also said that 90 strikes by smaller jets were mounted against North Vietnam yesterday, ranging from the DMZ to six miles below the 20th Parallel.

The United States halted bombing above the 20th Parallel on Oct. 22 as a goodwill gesture during the peace negotiations. This means that Hanoi and Hanoi are off limits.

Twenty supply trucks, two road bridges and a surface-to-air missile site protecting the MIG airfield at Bai Thuong, six miles south of the 20th Parallel, were reported to have been destroyed. In South Vietnam, 218 U.S. tactical air strikes were reported, 28 of them in the northernmost military region.

The Hanoi radio said that an F-4 jet and an F-105 jet were shot down over North Vietnam yesterday. The U.S. command reported no losses but such announcements are customarily delayed until any search and rescue operation is complete.

The Saigon command reported 58 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong ground attacks during the weekend, 39 of them shelling. It was the lowest level of ground action in almost a week.

Government paratroopers trying to push Communist-led forces back into the foothills south of Quang Tri repulsed a sharp enemy attack, and in a pursuit operation killed 53 North Vietnamese, the army stated.

Cambodia Reports Gains

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 10 (AP).—Three battalions of Cambodian paratroopers reportedly pushed through Highway 4 yesterday, breaking the Communist grip on the road linking the capital with the port of Kompong Som.

Attack in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 10 (AP).—Government irregular troops have repelled a North Vietnamese counterattack in Saravane, 280 miles southeast of Vientiane, according to a U.S. military spokesman.

Twenty government soldiers were reportedly killed or wounded and five North Vietnamese were reportedly killed.

Laotian irregulars entered Saravane, a southern provincial capital, in October after losing it late last year. Military sources say that government forces have had supply problems and that two U.S. transport planes have been shot down in the last two weeks.

No Details Given

As usual, the public announcement contained no details on aid arrangements and foreign trade exchanges. It said:

"The Soviet Union will make large-scale deliveries of goods, equipment and other property of great significance for the development of North Vietnam's economy and will give necessary assistance in the strengthening of its defense capacity."

According to U.S. intelligence estimates, Soviet aid to North Vietnam has been running at somewhat under \$500 million a year, of which more than half would be economic.

Most of the Soviet Union's deliveries of costly advanced weapons systems, such as ground-to-air missiles, were made in 1968 and 1967 when the American bombing campaign got under way.

Part of the Soviet grants in aid have been designed to compensate for the highly unbalanced conventional trade with North Vietnam. Last year, the last for which figures are available, Soviet exports were 139.2 million rubles and imports from North Vietnam only \$1.5 million. A ruble is worth \$1.22 at the official rate of exchange.

According to Soviet foreign trade statistics, nearly one-half of civilian shipments to Hanoi in 1971 consisted of industrial equipment, such as power generators and mining machinery, as well as farm tractors and trucks. Truck deliveries have ranged between 2,000 and 3,000 a year, and some of the vehicles presumably have been used to transport supplies to forces in South Vietnam.



WAITING WIFE—Mrs. Barbara Cernan, wife of Apollo-17 commander Eugene Cernan, arranging flowers at home while her husband continues his journey to the moon.

Apollo-17 Goes Into Orbit Of Moon, Will Land Today

(Continued from Page 1)

hour, enabling lunar gravity to grip them into an orbit ranging from about 60 to 100 miles above the surface.

Mission control waited in suspense another 22 minutes until Apollo reappeared around the moon's eastern rim, once again in radio range, and Capt. Cernan relayed the word of the successful ignition.

"Thumbs up," were his first words. Then he added: "Houston, you can breathe easier. America has arrived on station for the challenge ahead."

Earlier today, Capt. Cernan, Comdr. Evans and Mr. Schmitt caught their first glimpse of the moon since their launching from Cape Kennedy Thursday. They were 11,500 miles away from the moon. The angle of the spacecraft prevented them from seeing it out their windows sooner.

"We can finally see it out there," Capt. Cernan reported.

Later, when they were about 5,700 miles from the moon, Capt. Cernan said, "Just got the rim of the moon. We're just barely seeing the horizon of the moon. But boy, is it big—a big mammoth."

"We're coming in right down on top of it."

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt will be the 11th and 12th Americans to visit the moon. They are scheduled to touch down at 1955 GMT tomorrow and four hours later are to begin their first of three outside excursions, each lasting seven hours. They are to spend a record 75 hours on the moon, three hours longer than the Apollo-16 men last April.

In contrast to yesterday, when mission control had trouble waking the astronauts, the three woke up on their own today with this cheery greeting from the commander:

"Good morning Houston, anybody there?"

Ground controllers told the astronauts they were on such an accurate path that a planned course correction had been cancelled.

Capt. Cernan reported he was continuing to have problems with gas in his stomach, something that has bothered him for two days. He said anti-gas pills have not worked.

"If there is a better solution than anti-gas pills, I'd sure like to hear it," he said.

One of the ground physicians then held a private consultation by a separate radio link with the commander.

Results of the consultation were not reported by the control center. After breakfast, the astronauts jettisoned a 770-pound metal door covering science instruments and cameras in an equipment bay at the rear of the command ship.

The removal of the door, called the world's largest lens cover, uncovered two cameras and three multimillion-dollar scientific instruments.

40 Soviet Detainees End Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—More than 40 Soviet political detainees today ended a hunger strike staged for five days to protest inhuman conditions, according to friends in Moscow.

The hunger strike took place in several camps and its end was timed to coincide with the UN's Human Rights Day. Reports here said prisoners denounced conditions which led to the death in a camp recently of poet Yuri Galanskov.

Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 10 (AP).—Following are tomorrow's highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission. All times are in GMT:

- 1237—Astronauts end eight-hour rest period.
- 1450—Entering the lunar lander, Challenger, Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt start final check of systems and equipment.
- 1721—The Challenger separates from the command module.
- 1841—Loss of radio contact as the two spacecraft move behind the moon.
- 1848—Ronald E. Evans fires the America's rocket to increase the command module's orbit to about 60 miles above the lunar surface.
- 1854—The Challenger's rocket is fired to lower the lunar lander's orbit to about eight miles above the surface.
- 1928—Mission Control regains radio contact if the two engine burns are successful.
- 1943—The Challenger begins its descent to the lunar surface with another engine burn.
- 1955—The Challenger lands on the moon.
- 2233—Start of depressurization of Challenger in preparation for the first of three lunar explorations by Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt.
- 2343—Capt. Cernan becomes 11th American to set foot on the lunar surface.
- 2348—Mr. Schmitt steps onto the lunar surface.

Pushed by Inflation, Europe Looks to U.S. for Investment

(Continued from Page 1)

Western European industry probably runs around \$75 billion, returning the United States nearly \$4 billion a year in repatriated profits.

But, for the last two years, Europe has been caught up in its own inflationary spiral, while the United States has taken strong action to check price rises

through wage and price controls. Additionally, the devaluation of the dollar has made dollar-priced goods cheaper for the Europeans.

What has happened, then, is that the major countries of Western Europe have suddenly become more expensive places to live and do business than the United States.

Inflation in the European Common Market is averaging more than 6 percent a year, and some national authorities look for it to go to 8 percent next year.

The Common Market's own economists are beset by getting inflation under reins.

It was significant that in announcing a new program against spiraling prices (Thursday night, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer told a television audience that all major countries of the world now were suffering from severe inflation except, and he specifically singled it out, the United States.

All the European countries are taking anti-inflation medicine at the moment, but it is questionable how effective this will be. Only Britain has done anything comparable to what the United States did by instituting wage and price controls. France has just announced cuts in its national sales tax to try to get prices down in the shops.

European companies now are starting to do what American companies were doing in the 1960s—looking outside their inflation zone for production sites.

This is a long, slow process in board rooms, but there are some economists who feel that this could be the beginning of an important new wave of foreign investment in the United States.

Syrian Ends Visit

DAMASCUS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas returned home today after a four-day visit to Moscow and talks with military and government leaders.

Within 100 Yards

Astronauts Are to Stay Close To Rover on Excursion Today

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Apollo-17 astronauts Eugene Cernan and Harrison (Jack) Schmitt will stay close to their lunar rover when they take their first excursion on the moon tomorrow afternoon.

They will venture only a short three miles and spend most of their time within 100 yards of their lunar rover, setting up a package of experiments. All told they will spend seven hours on the moon.

The first thing Mr. Schmitt and Navy Capt. Cernan will do is unfold their lunar rover from the side of the Lem. Once it is set up on all four wire wheels, Capt. Cernan will take it for a quiet spin around the landing site to make sure the rover works.

All this should be completed within slightly more than an hour after the Apollo-17 astronauts step on the moon.

Then they will turn on the television on the rover and for the first time beam a picture of this landing site back to earth. Their first televised event will be the planting of an American flag at Taurus-Littrow—the sixth American flag left on the moon.

Almost two hours will have passed by the time Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan unload the package of experiments from the Lem. Mr. Schmitt will carry it, barrel fashion, for about 100 yards west of the landing site. For the next 3 1/4 hours, he and Capt. Cernan will set up the experiments.

Mr. Schmitt will spend most of his time setting up the experiment station, called ALSEP. Capt. Cernan, meanwhile, will be drilling below the moon's surface to record its internal temperatures and to pick up a core sample.

While the two men work, the lunar rover will be parked to the north with its ground-controlled color television alternating between watching them and pan-

Cairo Regime Assailed by Its Assembl

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Abdel Nasser, has been giving more critical views the conservative liberalists' Sadat's rule.

The domestic thrust of a committee's report was to call for a greater role for private enterprise in the national economy for more consideration of "the people."

The committee asked it was possible to reconcile preparation for war, as if a fight tomorrow, with our development, as if peace last forever.

University graduates who already served long terms in the army at the front should be given an opportunity to contribute to the civilian economy, argued.

While endorsing the government's view that Israel not made to leave occupied Egyptian territory only by military force, the report said Egypt obligated to go to war unit ready.

It also called for more government plans, in coordination with other Arab countries striking at American interests in the Middle East because of its support for Israel.

Debate on the report continued today, with new criticism of government being voiced by individual members, and will tomorrow.

Garbage Strike Extended in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—In a last-ditch effort to end a half-century-old garbage strike, Paris city officials today said they would extend their four-day strike at least 24 hours more.

Labor officials said that had been no move by the city authorities for negotiations; men's demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

The Paris city officials said later today that calling in the army to clean off the streets.

Street repairsmen and sanitation foremen have joined 3,972 striking garbage men whom 32 percent are African Arabs or black Africans.

WEATHER

ALGIERE	6 F
AMSTERDAM	44 C
ANKARA	44 C
ATHENS	59 C
BEIRUT	59 C
BELGRADE	43 C
BOMBAY	43 C
BRUSSELS	43 C
CARACAS	43 C
CAIRO	43 C
COPENHAGEN	43 C
COSTA DEL SOL	43 C
DUBLIN	43 C
EDINBURGH	43 C
FLORENCE	43 C
FRANKFURT	43 C
GENOVA	43 C
HONGKONG	43 C
ISTANBUL	43 C
LAS PALMAS	43 C
LONDON	43 C
MADRID	43 C
MILAN	43 C
MONTREAL	43 C
MOSCOW	43 C
MURCIE	43 C
NEW YORK	43 C
NICE	43 C
OSLO	43 C
PARIS	43 C
PRAGUE	43 C
ROME	43 C
SOFIA	43 C
STOCKHOLM	43 C
TEL AVIV	43 C
TURIN	43 C
VIENNA	43 C
WARSAW	43 C
WASHINGTON	43 C
ZURICH	43 C

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Fields on Anti-McGovern Base

Robert Strauss, Texas, Heads Democrat National Committee

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Robert Strauss, Texas, is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee.



Robert Strauss

Is Still Giving Chile Military Aid

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Administration officials said that the United States was giving military aid to Chile \$10-million credit agreement despite its refusal to help Chilean food imports and projects.

They reported that deliveries of one C-130 Air Force and possibly tanks, personnel carriers and armed last May with the agreement of President Allende, would go ahead.

President, under the U.S. military sales credit program, amount of aid of last year's C-130 was supplied to Chilean Air Force along with items for the armed

anding of military aid to be at odds with President Nixon's statement last week that no direct assistance given countries falling prompt and adequate aid for nationalized industry. Administration officials in interviews, how military aid was a matter.

Some Programs declined to explain being that Washington maintain some pro-Chile. But they denied suggestions in home quarters here military aid was decided court the Chilean in the hope that it would overthrow the Allende.

He said that the contract for C-130 was signed last year by the Chilean government. The Lockheed Aircraft full financing by the U.S. that discussions were on other equipment by Chile. It is understood the United States has no objection to supplying tanks and other weapons still wanted them.

closure of the existence of military aid program came as relations between the two countries have reached the lowest point since President Allende was elected in November, 1970.

scattered liberal and black votes yesterday to win a narrow majority of the party organization.

He immediately pledged to reconcile his opponents and to preserve reforms that have broadened participation in the party.

"I belong to no man—I am owned by no organization," said Mr. Strauss, a 54-year-old lawyer and businessman from Dallas.

"I am a centrist, a worker, a doer, a putter-together, and those talents belong to you," he told the committee.

Mr. Strauss won the chairmanship on the first ballot against George Mitchell of Maine and Charles T. Manatt of California after Mrs. Jean Westwood, the chairman since Mr. McGovern's nomination, announced her retirement. The vote on election of a new chairman was 106 1/2 for Mr. Strauss, 71 1/4 for Mr. Mitchell and 28 for Mr. Manatt.

Mrs. Westwood's resignation and Mr. Strauss's election came shortly after Mrs. Westwood defeated an effort by the Strauss forces to oust her. The vote against the motion to declare the chairmanship vacant—in effect to impeach Mrs. Westwood—was 105 to 100, an apparent setback for Mr. Strauss. Yet a number of the votes for Mrs. Westwood in that original test were conditioned on her promise to step aside yesterday in any case.

Symbol of Unity
Mrs. Westwood had earlier said she would not resign until Mr. Strauss withdrew as a "symbol" of the party's divisions—or alternatively unless a compromise candidate could demonstrate majority support to succeed her.

But Mr. Strauss stayed in the race yesterday afternoon and none of the "unity" candidates showed any commanding strength. The decision by Lawrence F. O'Brien, former chairman, not to stand for nomination appeared to have tipped potentially crucial votes to Mr. Strauss on the first ballot.

Immediately after Mr. Strauss's election, the national committee voted unanimously to adopt a list that Mrs. Westwood had prepared of 107 members of a commission to revise the party's basic charter and prepare for an anticipated off-year convention in 1974.

But the meeting postponed action on the election of 25 additional at-large members and the election of a new executive committee.

Acquittal Is Won By Canadian in '70 Laporte Case
MONTREAL, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A jury acquitted Jacques Rose yesterday on a charge of abduction arising from the October, 1970, murder of a former Quebec Labor Minister, Pierre Laporte.

The 11-man jury met for about two hours during the third day of deliberations, before returning its verdict. It was Mr. Rose's second trial on the kidnapping charge. The first trial ended May 11 with the jury unable to arrive at a unanimous verdict.

Mr. Rose now faces trial on a murder charge in the case. Mr. Rose, 25, was arrested in a Quebec farmhouse on Dec. 28, 1970, along with his older brother, Paul, who is now serving two concurrent life terms for the abduction and murder of Mr. Laporte.

The separatist Quebec Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Laporte, who was taken from the front lawn of his home on Oct. 10, 1970.

Aid Agreement Announced As Allende Leaves Russia
MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union pledged continued political and economic support for Chile today as President Salvador Allende ended a four-day visit.

However, the pledges, made public in a communiqué, fell short of practical steps to assist the Chilean government in its current problem of marketing its copper in face of legal actions begun by Kennecott Copper Corp. after nationalization of its Chilean interests last year.



CURLY QUEUE—A department store Santa in Detroit is under a hair-drier with his beard in curlers, getting ready for the big day. The ladies beside him don't seem too surprised. Perhaps they have straight hair, too.

Nixon Names Two Aides to Key Positions

By Seymour C. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—President Nixon yesterday announced the nomination of two staff aides for key administration subcommittee posts and also issued, through his spokesman, a strong defense of Claude S. Brinegar, his nominee as secretary of transportation.

Mr. Brinegar's nomination, which is subject to Senate confirmation, was announced Thursday and immediately assailed by a major anti-highway lobby because of his 20-year career with the Union Oil Co. of California.

At a news briefing, Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, reaffirmed the President's confidence that Mr. Brinegar, now a senior vice-president of the oil company, shared what Mr. Ziegler said were the White House views that the highway trust fund should be opened up for "continued development of mass transit."

Yesterday's nominations, which were announced at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., involved two assistant directors of the domestic council staff.

John C. Whitaker, 45, a geologist who specialized in environment and energy issues, was nominated to succeed the late William T. Pecora as under secretary of the interior. Mr. Pecora died in July.

Moynihan Post Seen
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Nixon plans to name Daniel Patrick Moynihan as the new U.S. ambassador to India, diplomatic sources reported yesterday.

Mr. Moynihan, 45, Harvard professor and a political scientist and sociologist, will succeed Kenneth B. Keating, a former Republican senator from New York who left the New Delhi post in July to campaign for Mr. Nixon's reelection.

Mr. Moynihan has been an adviser to former Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as well as to Mr. Nixon. In 1969-71, he was an assistant for urban affairs to Mr. Nixon.

Delay in Rabat
RABAT, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—President Allende was delayed here today due to a technical breakdown on the airfield taking him from the Soviet Union to Cuba, airport sources said.

Airport sources declined to specify the exact nature of the breakdown. He left for Havana late in the afternoon.

Goose, 27, Dies In Retirement

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (AP).—A 27-year-old goose, which its owner claims was the oldest in Europe died in retirement last week, a Czech agricultural daily reported yesterday.

The goose retired in 1964 after laying two batches of eggs a year and tending its goslings in the Moravian village of Brevnice for 18 years. Her owner, Mrs. L. Bartokova, reported that the goose was "a rare beauty," sought after by gardeners even when she reached the advanced age of 19.

On Diet of Lichens, Sugar, Snow

Bush Pilot in Excellent Shape 32 Days After Arctic Crash

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories, Canada, Dec. 10 (AP).—A small plane lost for 32 days in the Arctic wilderness was found yesterday with the pilot in relatively fine shape. He survived by eating lichens and dextrose and got water by eating snow. Three others aboard the plane were dead. Two were Eskimos and one a British nurse.

The survivor was Martin Hartwell, 45, a native of West Germany who has two years' experience flying in northern regions.

Dr. Warren Harrison of the Canadian forces said Mr. Hartwell was in "excellent condition" in a hospital. "The way he felt, he could have gone on quite a while longer."

Mr. Hartwell suffered fractures of the ankle, knee and nose when the plane went down Nov. 8, but no frostbite or exposure.

When rescued by a helicopter, Mr. Hartwell was clad in a parka, three pairs of heavy overalls,

long underwear and a heavy vest. "He was so thankful to see that plane he went down on his knees to go out and meet them," Dr. Harrison said.

The doctor said the pilot had eaten lichens—primitive plants growing under the snow near the plane, and dextrose, a form of pure sugar, from a medical supply kit.

One Killed in Crash
Mr. Hartwell told a spokesman for Gateway Aviation, his employer, that one of the three passengers, Judith Hill, a 27-year-old English nurse working for the Northern Health Service, died in the crash. An Eskimo woman, Mrs. Neemea Nuliyak, who had pregnancy complications, died a few days later, he said.

David Kookook, a 14-year-old Eskimo boy believed to have appendicitis, survived for 23 days, the pilot said, but then lost strength.

The pilot was quoted as having said that the Eskimo boy died shortly after a plane passed almost directly overhead but did not spot them even though they had a fire burning.

Mr. Hartwell's plane had been on a medical flight between Cambridge Bay and Yellowknife. A military spokesman said the craft was found "heavily damaged" 30 miles south of Great Bear Lake.

From Spring to Fall Delay Is Reported in Timing Of Brezhnev's Visit to U.S.

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Soviet diplomatic sources disclosed here last week that Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, had decided to delay his visit to the United States until next fall.

The delay is designed to give Soviet leaders more time to take the measure of the second Nixon administration and assess programs on some international issues that Moscow regards as vital, according to the sources.

Nixon administration officials have said unofficially that Mr. Brezhnev would come here next spring, probably in April. U.S. sources insisted privately Friday that the visit would take place at that time.

The White House commented that "no date or time has been announced" for the visit. The White House said it had not been notified of any changes. This prompted speculation here that the reported delay in Mr. Brezhnev's visit may be a tactical step by the Soviet Union to enlist the Nixon administration's vigorous support for the Soviet-U.S. trade pact when Congress convenes in January.

Senate Battle Due
The pact is facing a severe test in the Senate. Seventy-six senators have co-sponsored a measure that provides that a Communist country can be refused most-favored-nation treatment or credits if the President determines that it is denying the right of emigration to its citizens.

The proposed measure was designed to force Moscow to rescind its so-called "education tax" on Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel. If adopted, it could block the legislation for the trade pact.

The first suggestion that the Brezhnev visit would not take place next spring was reportedly made by the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, at the Yugoslav Embassy on Nov. 29. Other Soviet diplomats have elaborated on Mr. Dobrynin's statement.

Preparations for the spring visit have gone far in Moscow. Sources there said that the trip would be a mirror image of Mr. Nixon's journey to Russia last May, with emphasis on business-like talks rather than ceremonial functions.

The Soviet leader is to spend much of his time negotiating with Mr. Nixon and other officials in Washington, with perhaps one side trip, possibly to Chicago. His trip seeks to display a continuing pattern of expanding U.S.-Soviet relations.

After his trip to Moscow, Mr. Nixon visited Poland and invited Polish leaders to visit America. It is expected that a visit by the Polish party leader, Edward Giersek, would follow that of Mr. Brezhnev.

U.S. Army Helicopter Missing in Germany
LAUTERBACH, Germany, Dec. 10 (UPI).—About 500 American soldiers and 30 German policemen today continued the search for a U.S. Army helicopter reported missing since Friday noon, police said.

The OH-58 helicopter, of the Third U.S. Tank Division, had participated in military exercises in Hesse State, military authorities said. An Army spokesman declined to say how many crewmen were aboard the missing helicopter.

100 State Dept. Aides Ready To Retire for Special Pension

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—As many as 100 senior State Department officials, including several ambassadors, are expected to retire by Jan. 31 to take advantage of a special pension increase linked to the cost of living.

In the process, officials said, the department will lose a number of "first-rate" Foreign Service officers whom it would like to keep for several more years along with those who are considered to be expendable.

"In any event, this will be quite an exodus," a department official said.

Under a similar procedure, applied for the first time on Nov. 30, 1971, only 40 Foreign Service officers retired from the department. Retirements of civil service officials assigned to the State Department are counted separately.

State Department officials conceded privately that the continuing low morale in the department combined with the financial incentive of a higher pension is the reason for the anticipated record number of retiring officers known to be planning to retire prematurely before the end of January.

In some instances, however, senior officers here and ambassadors abroad who prepared to retire during 1973 for personal reasons are departing earlier because of the pension bonus.

Beam and Barbour
Among those planning to retire before the cut-off date are Russell Fessenden, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Jacob D. Beam, the ambassador to the Soviet Union; Walworth Barbour, the ambassador to Israel; and Joseph Palmer, the ambassador to Libya.

All of them, officials said, would have retired in 1973 in any event. In the case of ambassadors, all U.S. chiefs of missions, who are presidential appointees, must automatically submit their resignations at the end of each presidential term.

This gives President Nixon the freedom to appoint new ambas-

sadors wherever he chooses, but in the present situation there are a number of chiefs of missions who wish to retire for their own reasons from the Foreign Service. Regardless of his own desires concerning ambassadors presently heading missions abroad, Mr. Nixon will also have to fill 13 ambassadorships, which are now vacant or about to become so, with career diplomats or political appointees.

Florida Restores Death Penalty, Court Test Seen

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP).—Florida has become the first state to restore the death penalty through legislative action, challenging the Supreme Court's ruling against capital punishment.

Gov. Reubin Askew signed into law Friday a death penalty bill passed by the Florida Legislature last week.

California voters approved capital punishment in a November referendum, in effect restoring the death penalty in certain limited cases already on the statute books. Florida is the first state to pass new death penalty statutes since the Supreme Court on June 29 declared capital punishment unconstitutional.

It is anticipated that the first conviction under the new law will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court to get a precise interpretation on what the court meant in its June decision. Each of the nine justices wrote a separate decision, causing considerable confusion over the meaning of the court's action.

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Obituaries

Louella Parsons, 91, the First Hollywood Gossip Queen

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Louella Parsons, 91, first of the Hollywood gossip queens, died yesterday in a Santa Monica, Calif., convalescent hospital.

A spokesman at the home said the former Hearst columnist died in her sleep about 2:30 p.m. of "generalized arteriosclerosis—old age."

A daughter, Harriet Parsons, an independent film producer, is the only close survivor.

Miss Parsons, who was described by one of her biographers as "more starstruck than any of her readers," had fought a series of battles with ill health for a decade.

She had a history of heart disease dating back to 1955. Her last byline appeared on Dec. 1, 1965.

Position of Power

The key to her undisputed position of power in the motion picture industry for 40 years was simple, but before she came to Hollywood, unprecedented.

She opened the doors on private lives of movie people, reporting their scandals, romances, feuds and break-ups. Until her emergence on the Hollywood scene, news stories about the stars were generally confined to studio press releases.

She was both loved and feared, courted and scorned by those she wrote about, depending on whether they were in or out of favor. Many of them called her before making a step in their careers or personal lives.

It was a long way from Dixon, Ill., where she once wrote social notes for the local newspaper. It was a \$5-a-week job but it launched her journalistic career.

After leaving Dixon, Miss Parsons wrote the first movie column for the Chicago Herald in 1914 and later moved to the New York Morning Telegraph for five years.

In 1923, she began writing movie news for William Randolph Hearst's New York American and stayed there three years. In 1925, she moved to Hollywood for reasons of health and stayed the rest of her life.

Hearst started her at \$250 a week as Hollywood's first syndicated film writer. At the height of her popularity, she was syndicated in 407 daily and Sunday papers as the \$32,000-a-year motion picture editor of International News Service.

© Los Angeles Times.

Dr. Albert S. Hyman

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Dr. Albert S. Hyman, 79, a widely known cardiologist who introduced the heart "pacemaker" 40 years ago as a means of reviving a heart that has stopped beating, died Friday.

Dr. Hyman's pacemaker was the forerunner of the more modern type that is now directly attached to the heart. Estimates range as high as 100,000 as to the number of persons equipped with them.

His pacemaker was actually developed in 1925 but was not made public until 1932 at a meeting of the American Congress of Physical Therapy in New York.

30 Reported Dead In India Storm, Floods

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—More than 30 people died in floods caused by a cyclonic storm which swept across the southern state of Tamil Nadu this week, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday.

More than 25,000 are reported to have been left homeless, and the government has asked for army and navy helicopters to help rescue thousands marooned in the Salem and South Arcot districts, PTI said.



Louella Parsons

Recalling Franco Aid to Church

Spain Warns Catholic Clergy To Curb Drive for Autonomy

By Henry Giviger

MADRID, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The government has put heavy pressure on the Roman Catholic hierarchy to halt a drive now under way to declare its independence from the Spanish state.

An open crisis in the relations between church and state, once intimate allies, has developed with the release of a statement by the vice-premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, denouncing those churchmen who had "forgotten what the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco had done" for Catholicism in Spain.

At the opening of a cabinet meeting Thursday, Adm. Carrero Blanco addressed himself to Gen. Franco, who observed his 80th birthday Monday, and expressed, on behalf of all Spaniards, "our devotion, our profound gratitude and our blind faith in the decisions emanating from your authority."

But the annual meeting of the Spanish bishops, which ended here last weekend, made it evident that a majority of the churchmen did not share this faith in the general and his government and wished a more independent position. A declaration on church-state relations was to have been issued but was postponed for several weeks in an attempt to achieve unanimity.

Blocking Maneuver

Adm. Carrero Blanco's pointed reminder of what the Franco government had done and is doing for the church, was seen as a direct effort either to head off the declaration altogether or to soften it so much as to make it meaningless.

Inhibiting the bishops at the same time was the question of financing. The government is said to spend about \$95 million a year to maintain the church and the clergy, and in ecclesiastical circles it is generally agreed that the church is not now prepared to sustain itself. A warning of what the government might do if a complete break came was the recent decision cutting off funds for 19 seminars on the ground that they were no longer functioning as seminars.

Nonetheless, most of the bishops are supporting a document calling for revision of the concordat, signed in 1953 between the Vatican and the Spanish government, which made the church here almost an integral part of the regime.

The concordat provides for a government say in the appointment of bishops, accords public funds to the church and gives priests a special legal status, including immunity from arrest except with the consent of their bishops.

'Badge of Honor'

The proposed document may call for the withdrawal of bishops from parliament, where three sit as personal representatives of Gen. Franco. It will seek, according to present wording, to separate church doctrine from the state constitution, which states that the Spanish nation considers as a badge of honor the law of God, according to the doctrine of the

Toll at 45 in Chicago Crash; Jet Was on Second Approach

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP).—A jetliner that crashed in a residential neighborhood of Chicago on Friday, killing at least 45 persons, was told shortly before the crash to make a second landing approach because another plane was still on the runway, a federal investigator said yesterday.

William Lamb of the National Transportation Safety Board said that the last communication between the plane's pilot and the Midway Airport control tower had been "instructions to circle around, make a new landing approach."

The United Air Lines plane, carrying 61 persons, crashed a

half-mile from the airport. Two of the dead were believed to be residents of the neighborhood. Eighteen aboard the plane survived.

Mr. Lamb said the control tower had ordered the new approach because a twin-engine business plane that preceded the jetliner had not yet cleared the runway. Mr. Lamb said such a procedure is a normal safety regulation.

Link Tentative

C. L. Miller, director of the board's Bureau of Aviation Safety, said, "It would be very premature to attach any significance to the missed approach and the accident as such."

The United Boeing-747, from Washington to Omaha with a stop at Midway, hit five houses.

The plane split at impact, with the tail section extending from a demolished bungalow and the shattered nose coming to rest in an alley after sinking through a home.

Among those killed on the plane was Rep. George W. Collins, 47, D., Ill., who was serving his second term in Congress.

Investigators searching the rubble said they had found a purse that contained \$10,000.

At the same time, Harold Carlsted, a certified public accountant, who identified the body of Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, said she was bringing \$10,000 to Chicago for a business deal with him.

Patrolman Joe Cannon said that one hundred \$100 bills had been found in a purse, but that "there was nothing in the purse which would establish that the money was hers."

Mr. Hunt's name was linked to the Watergate break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington. His name was found in address books of two of the five men arrested.

Hoof-and-Mouth Disease Crimps East-Bloc Travel

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease brought overland tourist travel to a virtual standstill in Eastern Europe today after the sealing of some Communist state borders.

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania are affected by the outbreak, and some reports say the disease has also spread to Yugoslavia.

Poland, which has a big farming industry, has suspended tourist travel to most Eastern-bloc countries for an unspecified period and halted imports of meat and livestock from them.

Czechoslovakia has sealed its frontier with Hungary and barred tourists from visiting Romania, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Reports reaching Vienna said only one outbreak has been recorded so far on Czechoslovak territory—near the border with the Soviet Union.

A Food and Agriculture Organization spokesman said in Rome last month that the outbreaks had been confined chiefly to pigs, though Yugoslavia had reported cases in cattle.

The disease is spread by a highly contagious virus and can usually only be controlled by slaughtering and burying infected animals, disinfecting contaminated farms and imposing strict quarantine.

Pakistan Finds Plane Wreckage

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Searchers today found the wreckage of a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) plane reported missing Friday and said there was no sign of survivors among the 28 passengers and five crewmen, an airline spokesman said.

The wreckage was spotted by a Pakistan Army helicopter on a forested mountain 100 miles from the town of Gilgit. The plane was flying from Gilgit to Rawalpindi.

Recovery efforts were hampered by heavy snow, bad weather and difficult terrain at the crash site 9,000 feet up.

Guam Crash Kills 3

AGANA, Guam, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force C-130 carrying eight persons crashed this morning while landing at the Agana naval air station, a military spokesman said. Three persons, including a woman, were killed.



AFTERMATH—Aerial view of the path taken by the jetliner which plowed into a Chicago residential neighborhood Friday. The plane hit the houses upper left first and came to rest bottom right, where it burned.

Jehovah's Witnesses Fleeing Malawi; Some Killed, Raped

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Virtually the entire community of 23,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in the East African nation of Malawi has fled the country in the last two months as a result of a government campaign against the religious group, according to reports reaching here.

In a wave of violence that swept the country, a number of Jehovah's Witnesses were killed, raped or brutally beaten, the latest issue of the organization's magazine, Awake, reports. It said that there were at least 10 known dead in Malawi and that the number might be as high as 60.

Diplomatic sources here said that they had received reports of 12 to 20 having been killed.

Most of the community, about 18,000 Malawians, has crossed into Zambia, where its members have been placed in a makeshift refugee camp near Chipata, in the southeast corner of the country. The others fled into Mozambique.

Zambia's Rural Development Minister, Reuben Kamanga, said last week after visiting the camp that an average of nine persons were dying every day, apparently of hunger. Many of these victims have been children.

The attacks against the sect were apparently touched off by a

Portisch Crowds 2 Russians for 1st Place in Chess

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Hungarian Lajos Portisch played Walter Shaw, of Austria, 11-0 to a draw yesterday, and moved to within half a game of two Russian leaders entering today's final round of the San Antonio international chess tournament.

Portisch held uncontested third place in the \$11,000 tournament with 9 1/2 points at the beginning of play today.

Current Russian champion Anatoly Karpov and former world champion Tigran Petrosian, of the Soviet Union, held on to their first-place tie with 10 points each without having to play yesterday.

Yesterday was set aside solely to complete three adjourned games as a prelude to the 15th and final round. Any adjourned games today will be completed tomorrow.

In the other games yesterday, Bent Larsen, of Denmark, and Svetozar Gligoric, of Yugoslavia, played to a draw, and Donald Byrne, of the United States, and Duncan Sutcliffe, of Canada, also reached a draw.

The third Russian in the tournament, Paul Keres, has been in and out of first place several times during the tourney, which began Nov. 18. Today he stood at nine points in a fourth-place tie with Gligoric.

Tito Warns On Outflow Of Workers

Says Hostile Ideology Sways Yugoslavs

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (NYT).—President Tito has voiced concern about "hostile" ideological influences on hundreds of thousands of young Yugoslav workers abroad, and has demanded restraints to keep at least 12 of military age at home.

The 30-year-old leader said Friday at the closing session of the 10th conference of the League of Communists. The conference was devoted to problems of young generation, including a section on employment, with particular focus on involving of young people in the Communist party.

Speakers at the conference, held in the National Assembly, outlined a theme that the new marked the end of a period "liberalism" in Yugoslav politics. Resolutions adopted by delegates called for discipline efforts to develop "socialist consciousness" among young people and to ensure their active involvement in the development of a Marxist, self-managing society.

More Eastern Seen

Although "liberalism" has been removed from the party program in recent months, especially Serbia, President Tito stressed his brief speech that a "new resistance" remained inside party and that further action would be necessary.

"There are people who do not fit today's needs and who should be removed and replaced by young people," he said.

Warning of the danger of foreign intelligence intrigues against Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito said that he and the country's military commanders were particularly troubled by alien ideological influences on young, educated Yugoslavs working abroad.

"If a farmer goes abroad it is not so terrible," he said, "when experts go, and especially those who tomorrow should be leading posts at the head of country's defense, this is not at all."

Three Big Armies

Marshal Tito said that 30 Yugoslavs of military age abroad, "enough for three armies."

"It seems to me that we paid too much attention to earn currency earnings and little to what it means when young generation, including parts of military age, are abroad," he said.

Jobs should be provided young specialists in Yugoslavia, he continued, and if some go in going abroad, "it is not an issue of consideration."

Many Stay Put

Under reforms adopted in Yugoslavia began to go abroad a growing stream in recent temporary employment, most West Germany. Some have with a specific short-term pose, like saving enough money to buy a tractor. But many settled in, returning only vacations.

Estimates of the total of Yugoslavs abroad vary from 671,000 nearly a million. Half of workers are reported to be the age of 29. Some farm wages are almost entirely of young men as a result of migration.

Money sent home to help or for deposit in banks has come a solid contribution: Yugoslav reserves of hard currency. Last year, such remittances were well in excess \$600 million.

Even with the large number of registered unemployed at home has been close to 1 in recent years, mainly people without vocational training.

The third conference of League of Communists put an ideological framework more active Marxist mobilization of young people. Speakers plained of ideological laxity, clubs, bourgeois consumer attitude and church influence young people.

2 Bombs in Siberia

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Seismological bureau here today registered underground explosions in Semipalatinsk area in the Soviet Union.

The 75-year-old Pontiff told a group of Italian jurists that abortion was repugnant "not only to Catholic morality but to the universal human ethic itself."

He described as "false and alien" certain distortions of the movement of feminine emancipation or the movement of so-called sexual liberation.

A woman cannot decide for herself whether or not to have an abortion because the rights of the fetus and of society also are at stake, the Pope said.

On women's liberation, the Pope said that its true form does not lie in "formalistic or materialistic equality with the other sex, but in the recognition of that specific thing in the feminine personality—the vocation of a woman to become a mother."

Today, the Pope appealed to Christians everywhere to reserve a special Christmas prayer for peace in Vietnam and all countries "corroded by war and discord."

8 Die in Missouri Fire

CLINTON, Mo., Dec. 10 (AP).—Eight persons were killed in a fire and explosion at a two-story building on the town square in Clinton last night. Three of the victims were not found until early this morning. The cause of the explosion was unknown but officials said it may have started from a city gas pipeline and a boiler heating system.

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'Source' Makes Full Denial

Reports of Bormann's Life In Latin America Put in Doubt

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The man who gained worldwide fame recently as the alleged "Argentine intelligence officer" who had traced down Martin Bormann, the world's most wanted Nazi war criminal, says that he has never seen Bormann, ever, in fact, even looked for him and has no knowledge of whether he is dead or alive.

Juan Jose Velasco, who was notified as the star informant only this month in the newspaper version of Martin Bormann's life that was researched by Leticia Farago, said last week in a series of interviews in Buenos Aires that the documents used by Farago are forgeries.

A weeklong investigation also yielded that the man whose picture had been published around a world for the last two weeks, alleged as Bormann, is alive and well in Argentina. His name, Rodolfo Nicolas Siri, and he is a 42-year-old high school teacher. These two men—Mr. Velasco and Mr. Siri—are the key to the set and most sensational of my journalistic versions of what happened to Hitler's deputy the end of World War II.

No Doubt on Picture
The articles, Mr. Farago calls them, are those of Juan Velasco, there is no doubt that the picture was published in the Bormann articles in the New York Express and the New York Daily News are of Juan Velasco.

Mr. Velasco described himself as former intelligence agent, is 36 and carries a valid Argentine identity card in that he.

"I think he's dead," Mr. Velasco said in discussing Bormann early in the morning. "Sure, he's dead. He died in Berlin back in '45 so far as I'm concerned, who can prove it?"

Press Announcement
Farago's articles on Bormann began appearing in the Express and the Daily News Nov. 27. An announcement in the story in the Daily News read:

This is the first of a documented, five-part series, with real, proven that Nazi war criminal Martin Bormann is not—but is, in fact, leading the life of a prosperous businessman in America. The series, by telling author Leticia Farago, a collaboration with Stewart of the London Daily Express, is based on a nine-month investigation.

Photographs published with Farago's account are actually of friends, Mr. Velasco and Mr. Siri, talking outside the Café on the Avenida de Mayo in Buenos Aires. The graphs were taken late in the afternoon of Oct. 5. They are an intelligence officer and quarry, Martin Bormann, one another in the border of Mendoza, as they had described. Velasco also says that the

at Trains Collide
MONTREAL, Quebec, 10 (UPI).—Two Canadian freight trains collided head-on last night, killing engineers and injuring 10 persons. A spokesman said the accident was apparently "switching problems."

documents were written to order, with official stamps cut from other papers and pasted onto them. He does not say who ordered the documents changed.

Documents as False
"That man Farago has burned me for good," Mr. Velasco said. "The Argentine documents he has are false—at least the ones I've seen in the papers. I can prove they are false because I have the originals—in a safe place. You have only to see the originals to know they are false."

Mr. Velasco said that he had been with Mr. Farago in Buenos Aires in September and again in early November. He remembers Mr. Farago as a successful author who gave him copies of his books "Patton: Ordinal and Triumph" and "The Game of the Foxes."

Mr. Velasco said that Mr. Farago had told him that he was interested in writing a script for a movie on the last 14 days that the Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann had spent in Argentina before he was kidnapped by Israelis in Buenos Aires in 1960.

The New York Times did not have access to Mr. Velasco's documents. However, the Argentine Federal Police, from whose files Mr. Farago said the documents printed with his articles had come, stated categorically Wednesday that none of the published documents had come from their files.

List of Documents
Commissioner Osvaldo A. Messore, chief spokesman for the federal police, was supplied Monday with a written list of the documents cited by number in Mr. Farago's article and with copies of the Daily Express in which the facsimiles of some documents were reproduced.

On Wednesday, he said that the files had been searched and that he had been authorized by Brig. Gen. Alberto S. Caceres, commander of the federal police, to say: "There is no sign of these documents in our archives."

Mr. Messore was much less affirmative about Mr. Velasco and his possible connection with the federal police.

"Juan Jose Velasco is not a commissioner, a subcommissioner nor a noncommissioned officer of this police force. That is all I have been authorized to say," he declared. He had been asked about Jose Juan Velasco.

Mr. Siri said last week he had never met Mr. Farago. He said that he did not authorize Mr. Farago or any other person to use photographs of him. He already has taken legal steps to sue the Daily Express, the Daily News and any other newspaper that has published his picture and identified it as that of Martin Bormann.

Skull Found in Berlin
BERLIN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—West Berlin police said today that a skull found where Bormann reportedly was buried 27 years ago might belong to the Nazi leader.

A police official said that the Nazis shot numerous political prisoners at the end of the war in the Leichter railroad yard where two skulls and bones were found Friday by workers laying a cable.

"We will not know definitely if we have solved the mystery of Bormann until we compare the skulls with Bormann's dental records which we have asked the Frankfurt prosecutor's office to send," the official said.

Embarrassment Seen
They argued that it would be politically embarrassing for them to call for domestic restraint while conceding generous pay rises to Eurocrats—already regarded as a particularly privileged group of workers.

Sieco Mansholt, EEC president, went to Bonn Friday to tell West Germany's finance minister, Helmut Schmidt, that a strike would not be worth the relatively small amount of money involved. It was a fruitless journey. The real issue concerns interpretation of a cost-of-living clause agreed between the Council of Ministers and unions in March.

Staff workers claim that this clause would lead to automatic salary increases geared to cost-of-living rises in EEC member countries. The Council of Ministers disputed this understanding of the clause. Living-cost increases already are taken into account in the EEC annual pay review, they said, and the staff



PRIZEWINNERS ALL—Ten of the 11 winners of the 1972 Nobel Prizes at a reception in Stockholm Saturday. From left to right, seated: Rodney R. Porter, Britain (Medicine); Heinrich Böll, West Germany (Literature); Stanford Moore, U.S. (Chemistry); Christian B. Anfinsen, U.S. (Chemistry); standing: John R. Schrieffer, U.S. (Physics); Gerald M. Edel-

man, U.S. (Medicine); John Bardeen, U.S. (Physics); Leon N. Cooper, U.S. (Physics); Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S. (Economic Science) and Sir John Hicks, Britain (Economic Science). The eleventh prizewinner, Dr. William Stein, U.S. (Chemistry), was not in the group. The awards were presented to the laureates yesterday by Crown Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden.

Missile Found by Patrol

Explosion of Old Rocket Kills Soldier in Ulster Army Camp

BELFAST, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A blast inside a British Army post here today killed an army sergeant and wounded two other soldiers, one seriously, an army spokesman said.

Sgt. Stewart Middlemass, 32, was apparently handling the tail fin of an old British 3.5-inch rocket that an army patrol had picked up. It exploded, killing him and wounding the two other men, the spokesman said.

"We don't know whether it was a booby-trap or whether some propellant charge was still in the fin," he said.

The sergeant was the 658th person killed in Northern Ireland since the start of violence between Roman Catholics and Protestants more than three years ago.

Troops said they hit a gunman after snipers fired on an army patrol near Milltown Cemetery in the Andersonstown district last night. But a spokesman said a check on hospitals showed that no one had been admitted with gunshot wounds during the night.

Before dawn, security forces switched 170 prisoners between Belfast's Crumlin Road jail and the internment camp at Long Kesh. Heavily armed troops guarded the 15-mile route between the two institutions.

A government source said about 100 "special category" prisoners, both Catholic and Protestant, were taken from Belfast to Long Kesh and 70 men serving short-term sentences were moved to Crumlin Road jail.

In London, British military spokesmen declined to comment on two conflicting British newspaper reports about how Soviet weapons were reaching the underground Irish Republican Army.

The reports followed the discovery last month that the IRA used Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket-launchers in a series of attacks on army and police posts in Northern Ireland.

The London Sunday Telegraph said today that Soviet weapons are being shipped by way of Cyprus to ports in the Irish Republic. It said Western diplomats in Cyprus "believe there may have been secret links in recent years between the IRA and the KGBA underground guerrilla movement in the island."

It said Britain's Royal Navy has intensified its watch on shipping to keep the arms shipments behind the arms shipments and the RPG-7s probably were shipped through Egypt.

The army said troops found another RPG-7 rocket-launcher yesterday in a raid on a house in the New Lodge area of Belfast. They also found two rifles and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

The spokesman said the launcher had been fired recently, possibly in last Tuesday's rocket attack on a nearby police station. Troops also captured a loaded armalite rifle when they stopped

a young woman and asked her to open her maxi-coat. The butt of the rifle was sticking above the top of her slacks, the spokesman said.

Two rockets and several bursts of machine-gun fire hit the police station in the border village of Crossmaglen, 50 miles south of Belfast, yesterday, an army spokesman said.

One rocket penetrated the building, but damage was light and there were no casualties, he said.

In Belfast, the Protestant militant Ulster Vanguard Movement said it was setting up "greater machinery" in preparation for any emergency from "undemocratic moves by the British government."

Political sources said the "greater machinery" referred to political organization and not military.

Peron to Leave Argentina After Creating Political Front

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Former President Juan D. Peron is to leave Argentina this week after a month of intense politicking that appears to have fortified efforts of his old adversaries, the ruling military, to revive civil rule on their terms.

Although Mr. Peron contested limitations placed upon him, he also indicated determination that his followers should participate fully in the process which is to culminate in presidential elections next March.

The military has stressed that participation is contingent on accepting the rules of the game, and so far the Peronists are accepting them.

Argentina's generals, after driving Mr. Peron from power and into exile 17 years ago, concluded last year that the stagnant nation could only get started anew by giving his followers a political role in keeping with their numbers.

Part of the reconciliation consisted of permitting Mr. Peron to return. However, he did not come in time to meet residency requirements that the military set for presidential candidates.

Much of Mr. Peron's public maneuvering here has been aimed at having that restriction voided. But President Alejandro A. Lanusse held firm, agreeing only to let the usually ignored Supreme Court pass judgment. It did Friday, affirming the validity of the restriction.

The Peronists meanwhile have already met an important requisite in the countdown toward election. They formally constituted a front with some small hanger-on parties before the

deadline tomorrow for creating such coalitions.

Now the question is whether Mr. Peron will turn down his first followers' nomination and appoint a candidate before the Dec. 21 deadline set by the military for announcing tickets.

If Mr. Peron is to conform completely to Gen. Lanusse's plans, he will tell his movement to vote for a candidate who will also be acceptable to the generals. Many feel that such a deal was worked out with Gen. Lanusse in advance, but there is no public proof of this.

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Negotiations on Pay Increase Break Down

,000 EEC Civil Servants Will Strike Today

by David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—300 civil servants of the European Community in a nine-day strike here today threatened to totally paralyze the crowded ministerial scheduled between now and Jan. 1.

\$1 million separates the demand from the last made by EEC ministers. Three-day talks by the Council of Ministers, the Commission and staff unions finally broke at 4:00 a.m. yesterday. In the preceding few hours had been 27 hours of a most serious labor crisis in EEC institutions' history.

Strikes held just before 8 a.m. showed that 90 percent of the workers in the Council of Ministers favored a strike. The Commission, 87 percent, and the European Parliament, 87 percent, also favored a strike.

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bourg and Strasbourg also are expected to be affected.

The community offices were hit by a 36-hour strike the week of Nov. 26 as a warning that a solution had to be found to differences over a 15-percent pay claim. But the German and French governments, both engaged in anti-inflation policies at home, showed themselves unexpectedly tough in dealing with EEC staff demands.

Embarrassment Seen
They argued that it would be politically embarrassing for them to call for domestic restraint while conceding generous pay rises to Eurocrats—already regarded as a particularly privileged group of workers.

Sieco Mansholt, EEC president, went to Bonn Friday to tell West Germany's finance minister, Helmut Schmidt, that a strike would not be worth the relatively small amount of money involved. It was a fruitless journey. The real issue concerns interpretation of a cost-of-living clause agreed between the Council of Ministers and unions in March.

Staff workers claim that this clause would lead to automatic salary increases geared to cost-of-living rises in EEC member countries. The Council of Ministers disputed this understanding of the clause. Living-cost increases already are taken into account in the EEC annual pay review, they said, and the staff

cannot expect additional consideration.

On behalf of the commission, Mr. Mansholt urged the Council of Ministers to agree to the unions' case. "It's not so extravagant," he said after the final breakdown. "The cost of living is higher in Brussels."

He hinted that the contentious formula, intended to compensate EEC staff members for rises in purchasing power of civil servants in national administrations, might be sent to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg for arbitration. But this would be a lengthy procedure.

Mr. Mansholt said that the council had been faced with an extremely difficult choice: to postpone a decision and persuade the unions to continue work or put the matter to a vote.

"We felt it was unwise to allow uncertainty to continue. Everyone needed to know where they stood," he said. France and Germany abstained—resulting in

what community jargon calls "a fiction of unanimity," in effect, no agreement.

The Council of Ministers, which is scheduled to hold agriculture talks tomorrow that are intended to fix certain technical details involving the Common Market membership of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, hopes to hold them as normally as possible.

Norbert Schmelter, the Dutch foreign minister and acting council chairman, said yesterday morning: "It is our duty to keep things going, and we shall try to guarantee that all essential things will be done."

The prospects of this are poor. The "regionalization" of key staff members—as happened during the earlier strike—will be countered on this occasion by heavy picketing.

If picketing is successful, the Common Market may have to postpone the whole of its current schedule until the new year.

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POW Wives Await Peace With Mixture of Joy, Dread

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The knowledge that a cease-fire in Southeast Asia may truly be at hand has thrown the families of the 1,268 missing Americans and 554 prisoners of war onto the cruelest of roller-coasters, swooping between exhilaration and dread.

The cry of Janis Dodge of San Diego, the wife of a Navy pilot shot down five and a half years ago, echoes their universal agony: "Oh, God, just get it over with, even though I'm scared to death how it will turn out."

Interviews around the nation reveal similar feelings of heightened apprehension as the efforts to end the Vietnam war move into what appears to be a decisive stage.

A few weeks ago, at her home in Frederick, Md., Jo Ann Flora was remembering how it all began for her. The news was broken the way it almost always is.

Two men—a chaplain and a casualty assistance officer—came up the walk to her door. "You don't have to tell me," she said. "He's dead."

"Now wait a minute—it's not that bad," the chaplain said. "He's missing." The other day, Mrs. Flora, recalling the chaplain's remark, said, "He thought he was being kind."

Somewhere

That was five years and four months ago, and all Mrs. Flora has had to cling to since is a "broken cry for help" heard after her wounded husband, a Green Beret sergeant, tumbled from a helicopter into the jungle "somewhere near the DMZ" in Vietnam. "I loved my husband dearly. I think I still do. But how can I be sure I love a man I haven't seen or heard of for five years?" she asked. "I want it to be the way it was but I'm afraid it might not be."

The Floras had been married less than three years when he went to Vietnam, leaving behind a 3-month-old son and a 7-year-old stepdaughter. The plight of Janis Dodge is more dramatic. She at least has had something more solid to cling to—a photograph that has haunted her and government officials during her years alone.

A striking close-up of her husband being led through a Vietnamese street by his captors, his head bandaged, his face charged with what appears to be anger and bewilderment, was published in Paris-Match magazine in September, 1967, a few months after his plane was shot down.

She identified the picture as that of Lt. Ronald Dodge after going over the photograph "feature by feature" with friends. The Pentagon put him on POW status.

In Limbo

But two years ago, when Hanoi released its "definitive" list of prisoners, his name was not on the rosters of those either still alive or dead after being captured in North Vietnam. Ronald Dodge is in limbo, and so is his wife.

A marine told Mrs. Dodge and other relatives at a recent briefing to prepare them for the return—or permanent disappearance—of their men: "Rest assured, we will leave no stone unturned to find them" after the war is over.

Her heart sank. "I got the impression at that meeting that I would be an admiral's wife before I found out if Ron's alive," she said. The absent men have been systematically promoted while missing or in captivity.

Interviews here at the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, and private talks with wives and mothers across the country, reveal a special hell not experienced in other wars.

The expected sorrow and loneliness are compounded by uncertainty and a conflict of unprecedented length, with missing and known captives dating from 1964. Further, the families of POWs and missing servicemen have been isolated from the rest of American society because of their relatively small numbers, and, for five years—from 1964 to 1969—the absolute public silence imposed on them by the Pentagon.

In those years, until Sybil Stockdale of Coronado, Calif., established a private grapevine and then the league, the families did not even know of others in the same plight with whom to share their sufferings.

On the East Coast, Evelyn

Grubb described the secret swapping of problems with a group of Navy wives at Virginia Beach, Va., as being "like a cell."

But lately "you grieved alone," said Iris Powers, the mother of a missing Army helicopter pilot. "This was the greatest tragedy of all."

Warning

The Pentagon warned the families that, for the men's "safety," they should keep quiet. They were told: "He may be treated better; he may be able to write, he may be returned."

That early policy has long been regarded by leaders of the league, which now includes about 3,000 family members, as misguided at best and cruelly inhumane at worst.

Mrs. Stockdale, the wife of Capt. James Bond Stockdale, the highest-ranking Navy prisoner of war, organized the San Diego wives secretly in 1967. "In 1968, I went to the press," she said, "confident that the men back there in Washington had made a mistake."

For many, getting together to talk about common problems and to dramatize the stories of the "forgotten" men and those waiting for them at home has been a salvation.

For there are problems—acute problems—that may continue or worsen after the men come back. The women have changed.

Typically, they are tougher and more independent. They will find it hard or impossible to revert to their passive "yes, dear" roles. They have raised children by their rules alone. They have coped with a society that avoids them or is baffled or embarrassed by their ordeal.

"People want to put you in a slot," Evelyn Grubb said. "You're not a widow; you're married, not a divorcee. You don't fit in the psychology of this society."

Her husband, Wilmer Newlin (Newk) Grubb, then an Air Force captain and now a lieutenant colonel, was shot down and captured six years and 10 months ago. Photographs of him looking strappingly healthy despite his captivity were released by Hanoi through 1969.

But Mrs. Grubb never heard from her husband after he was shot down, and, in 1970, North



The larger photo, published in Paris-Match, shows a prisoner of war in Hanoi. It was identified in 1967 by Mrs. Ronald Dodge as that of her husband, shown in the inset. But Lt. Dodge is not listed as a POW by Hanoi.

Vietnam announced that he had died of "grievous wounds" suffered in his 1966 plane crash.

Shored Up

Both Mrs. Grubb and Mrs. Stockdale are shored up by long, stable marriages, and each woman has four sons to sustain her.

The wives of the long-term missing or possible POWs, married for only days or months before their men went away, are most susceptible to breakdowns.

Iris Powers says of them with compassion: "They're no Penelopes. Their youth—they're losing it." About 14 of these women have remarried or are contemplating remarriage soon. "Those others living with men without benefit of legalization—there are a bunch," Mrs. Powers adds.

Wives who have established relationships with other men feel "terrific, terrific guilt," according to one woman who began going

with a divorced man shortly after her husband was captured. It was also an escape for both of them. "We were two lost souls," she said. Now that her husband may return soon, she says her lover is on the verge of suicide.

Some women in her predicament are ostracized by friends, particularly military men who are scandalized by their infidelity and feel they are letting down both their husbands and the service.

One was told by an officer that she ought to feel as if her husband were "just on a long cruise." She could barely stifle her impulse to burst into derisive laughter.

In one instance, the parents of an Indianapolis man missing in action for years arranged a Mexican divorce for their daughter-in-law. They finally came to the conclusion that she was "killed to a specter." But this reaction from parents is rare, perhaps unique.

Mothers-in-Law

Far more common is the growing fiction and estrangement between wives and mothers-in-law. Mrs. Grubb said:

"Each one of us feels she is suffering in a special way. The mother thinks, 'How can his wife know how I feel? She can get married again but I can't have another son.'"

The wives, in turn, feel that marriage is the ultimate physical and emotional commitment between two human beings. They believe no one else can imagine their need—and their emptiness. One woman said her husband had left for Vietnam comforted by the thought that she and his mother, living nearby, were "like sisters."

Since he was reported missing, the mother "won't even talk about her son," the wife said. "I don't know if she thinks he's dead or alive. When we're together, I desperately try not to mention his name. I never say any more, 'Remember when he was in...?'"

She added, "I'd like to hope he won't find out how far we've drifted apart."

Chances of platonic dating—or dating of any kind—are scarce. It is difficult, says Mrs. Flora, now 35, because "everybody in my age bracket is attached."

Once several couples took her to a dance, and "it was miserable," she said. "All the husbands felt obligated to dance with me while the wives felt resentful." Saying that they feel like "odd-balls" or "fifth wheels," many wives of POWs cluster together for entertainment.

'Worst Time'

But more often than not, there are no other POW wives in the area for companionship. For Janis Dodge and many more, "the worst time of day" is toward evening, when she sees the husbands in the neighborhood coming home.

The children are also deeply affected by the never-never land they live in. The younger children were infants or still unborn when their fathers went away. They may alternately demand that the mothers produce the missing men—"Where is my daddy? If my daddy loved me, he'd be here"—or they resent the thought of their father's homecoming as an intrusion.

In one phase, Dwayne Flora, who is now 6 years old, used to kiss his father's picture constantly and urge visitors to do the same. Later, he came home from school to ask: "Will my daddy beat me? If that's the way it is, I don't want my daddy back. I like it the way it is—just the three of us."

Yet the little boy and his sister, now 13, "miss their father terribly," Mrs. Flora said. "Whenever a man is in the house—a friend or relative—they're pulled to him. They're so hungry to have male attention."

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Mrs. Ronald Dodge lives in San Diego with her children Brad and Wendy. The Pentagon put her husband on the POW list when she identified a photograph of him in 1967. But when Hanoi issued its "definitive" list in 1970, her husband was not on it and she is in official "limbo."

The longings and the resentments of children and the efforts of the mothers to play the father role when possible could be expected. But there are many, unforeseen aggravations.

Legal Problems

And there are legal and money problems. Even women whose husbands gave them unlimited powers-of-attorney before they went overseas struggle to get credit or to buy houses or cars. Some were given powers-of-attorney that have run out.

One wife of a missing man tried for a year to buy a home. An agent told her, "Why don't you go back to your apartment and wait seven years, until your husband is declared deceased?"

"If I'd been a man, I would have socked him," she said. Evelyn Grubb and others spoke of troubles to come with Social Security, the Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans Administration.

"There will be the date Newk was shot down, the date of his possible death and the date of the future finding of his presumptive death," Mrs. Grubb said. "Each of those agencies will take the date most convenient for them in considering benefits; getting benefits of the KIA's [killed in action] will be awful."

She said she was worried about taxes, too, unsure of just what she might owe on stocks and bonds she had cashed in while she believed her husband was alive. "I did all these things in good faith. To think I might have to go back seven years [since her husband was declared a POW] and account for all this—my God!"

The women have managed somehow, and they know they have changed. Long imprisonment may have deeply changed their husbands, too. But Frank Sieverts, a State Department official who has dealt with POW families for years, believes there is little danger that the husbands will come back as "nuts" or "zombies."

As one example, he and the waiting women were heartened by the apparently excellent mental and physical condition of Lt. (jg.) Mark L. Gertley of the Navy, who was released last September by Hanoi after four years in captivity.

Psychiatrists

In addition, the Pentagon's Operation Bressa Recap program is aimed toward a sensitive, personal and extensive after-the-war rehabilitation never before attempted.

But psychiatrists briefing the wives have warned that the men may be temporarily impotent, and may have periods of depression, bewilderment and withdrawal.

One POW wife in Tacoma, Wash., asserted: "I'm not going to worry about that now; I'll wait until I see the whites of his eyeballs. I'll work for him 24 hours a day. If he's just a little bit bad, he'll get my full attention. If he's all the way bad, I'll have to live my own life without him with visiting rights" for him to see their daughter.

A few of the wives confess they fear frantically in themselves. "I don't know if I can be a wife to him again," said one. "I've had that bed all to myself for such a long time. Yet I know the first thing he'll want will be another child. How can you cheat a man out of that?"

Some of the women suffer terrible, recurrent dreams. They can be evoked by a traumatic but necessary ordeal that the Defense Department puts them through. Enemy films showing Americans with their captors in Southeast Asia, usually taken under buried conditions and of very inferior quality, are screened for groups of wives and other close relatives at bases throughout the country. These films, and still photographs, are the only way that the identity of missing or captured men can be established.

The movies are run over and over, stopped and begun if a shout of recognition comes from the tense crowd. There are bandages, wounds, tantalizing but mostly insufficient glimpses. A dozen or more families may identify one man as their own.

The worst dream for the wife of one missing man occurred six months ago, when she felt her husband snuggling close beside her in the middle of the night and smelled the Old Spice lotion he always wore. She awoke, frozen with terror, unable to call out or turn around. "After a while," she said, "it got up and went away."

Show Dignity

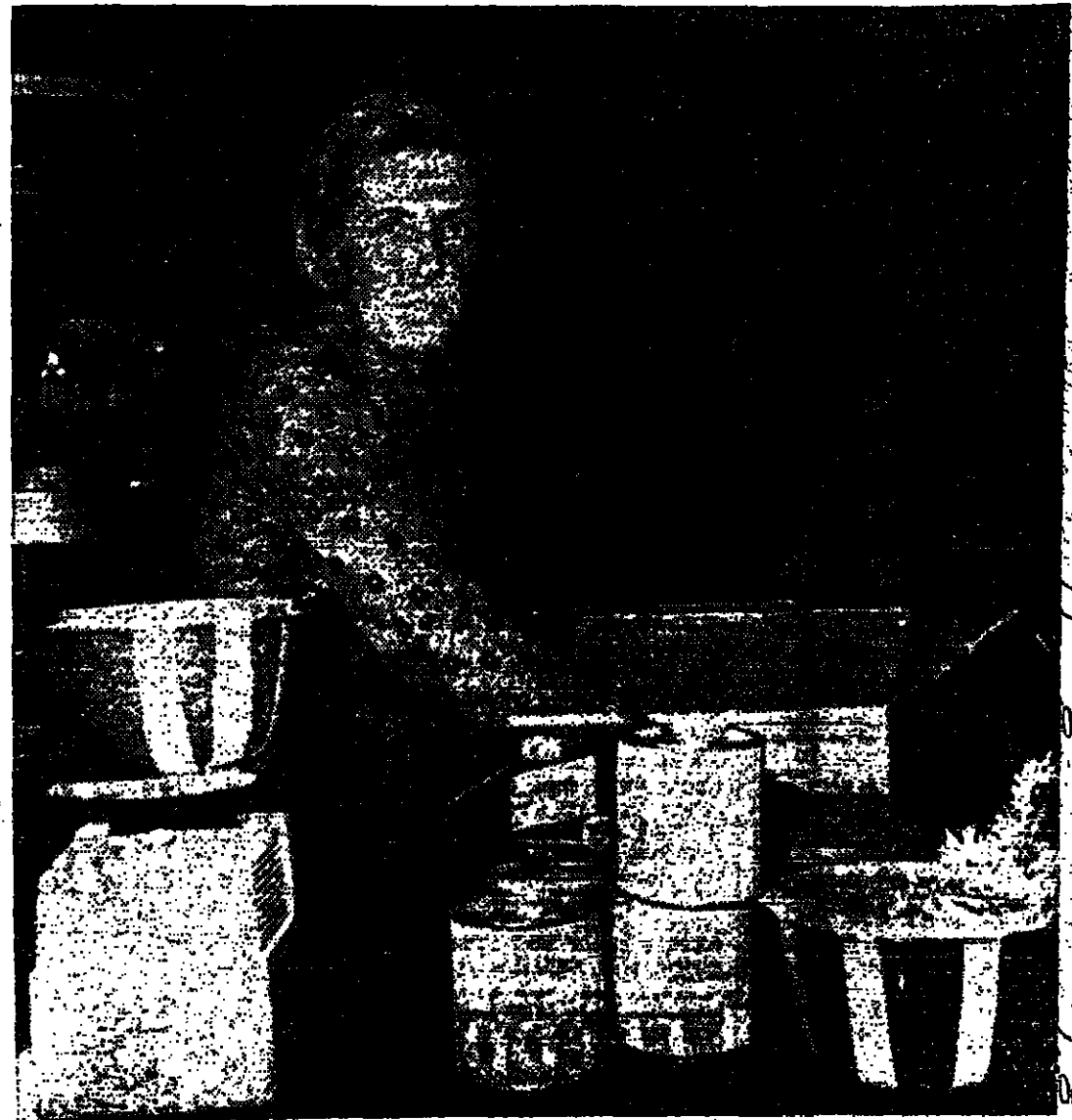
The women have suffered their private purgatories all these years with an almost universal outward show of dignity, strength and loyalty. The last thing they want or need, they say, is pity.

Six weeks have slipped by since Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, announced that "peace is at hand" and that a final agreement on a cease-fire and political arrangement in South Vietnam could be reached in one more negotiating session with the North Vietnamese. But Saigon's refusal to approve the projected accord, and the subsequent haggling over efforts to modify the agreement, have put the families of the POWs through a dreadful test.

Jo Ann Flora was reached by telephone a few days ago, a fortnight after a five-hour face-to-face interview. Her voice sounded dead.

"This peace thing is no closer than it ever was as far as I can tell," she said. "It's very depressing, and it's running true for the children, too. It's the final blow and it's not helping any of us. I don't know if I can take it another year."

She added: "I hope we've done what's expected of us by waiting this long."



Mrs. James Bond Stockdale, wife of a Navy captain, prepares Christmas gifts for her prisoner-of-war husband. The package contains mostly pipe tobacco and instant coffee. She disregarded Pentagon advice and went to the press with her problem.

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Algeria No Happy Haven for 7 U.S. Skyjackers

By Elias Antar

LOISERS (AP)—Seven Americans who hijacked two airlines in the United States and fled to Algeria last summer are finding that Algeria is a pleasant refuge.

Taken under the protective wing of Edridge Cleaver, former leader of the Black Panther Party, they have been kept in a secure and tightly restrained by the Algerian government.

The hijackers are not prisoners, informants reported, but the government does not allow them to move out of the capital and have no occupation. The government has no employment for them or for what cause they think they are fighting, said one source close to the situation.

President Houari Boumedienne has himself on being a revolutionary Socialist who gives a hand to liberation movements and victims of political oppression. He allowed Cleaver to a Black Panther office here.

The hijackers apparently no political motives and they had \$1.5 million from Western Airlines and Delta Air Lines for the two incidents. The government became increasingly uneasy with its growing reputation as a haven for criminals.

No Trial

Boumedienne returned the plane and the hijackers, but has expanded to extradition requests from the United States, nor put the hijackers on trial in Algerian court.

Algerians don't want to be prosecuting blacks on the Washington, said one source.

The treatment of the hijackers has been far from re- and Mr. Boumedienne has agreed to their demand that he officially granted political asylum.

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Edridge Cleaver



Houari Boumedienne

deserter from Oakland, Calif., who claims he is a member of the Panthers, and his white girl friend, Catherine Kerkow, 20, formerly of Coos Bay, Ore.

They forced a Western Airlines jet to fly here June 3 after collecting \$500,000 in ransom.

On Aug. 1, a hijacking family arrived on a Delta Air Lines DC-8 after pirating it over Florida and extorting \$1 million. They are George Wright, 29; George Brown, 28; Joyce Tillerson, 21; Melvin McNair, 24, and his wife, Jean, 25. All are from Detroit. They brought three small children along.

The FBI said Wright escaped in 1970 from state prison at Leavenworth, Mo., where he was serving time for murder. Brown, who was in jail for armed robbery, escaped from the same prison at the same time.

Holder last September announced here that he was the new leader of the "international section" of the Black Panthers, which has a villa headquarters in the El Biar suburb of Algiers. Cleaver formerly held that position but split from the Panthers last January.

The white-and-blue Panther villa, with a faded brass plaque on the gatepost, is now shutter-

ed and impenetrable. On a recent day two lights burned in a ground floor room but no one answered repeated rings at the doorbell.

The "hijacking family" lives somewhere in the Pointe Escadre suburb, five miles west of the city. Their exact location is unknown.

Secrecy Policy

Officials of Algeria's state party, the National Liberation Front, which gives them a reportedly meagre subsidy—refused to disclose where they are or what they are doing.

Cleaver was not involved in the hijacking but has unofficially become their outlet to the world. Even he, however, recently fell into the government's bad graces and is maintaining a low profile.

The "hijacking family" declined, through Cleaver, to be interviewed. "They don't see where it would do them any good to meet the press," Cleaver said.

Holder also doesn't want to see newsmen, Cleaver said in a telephone conversation. Asked about Holder's alleged Panther connections, Cleaver said: "This is something that concerns him and since he doesn't want to talk about it, I won't."

Cleaver, who jumped \$50,000

United States to lead a battle for liberation, he replied:

"It's not something I would want anyone to print anything about. It's private information. My legal situation has not changed, so there is nothing to talk about."

Cleaver and the hijackers provoked Mr. Boumedienne's displeasure by publicizing open letters to the president asking him to give them back the money they had extorted.

Guerrilla Bid

Cleaver further embarrassed the Algerians by demanding that Mr. Boumedienne turn over the \$1 million involved in the second hijacking to the Palestinian guerrilla movement. Without giving a reason, Mr. Boumedienne declined.

The president was placed in a very embarrassing position by Palestinian hijackers who forced an El Al plane to Algeria in 1968. After lengthy mediation by the Italian government, the plane and passengers were allowed to leave. Shortly afterward—apparently as a reciprocal gesture—the Israelis released two top Algerian officials they had forced off a British plane that landed in Tel Aviv.

While supporting the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Algeria has not specifically approved of the Palestinians' multiple hijackings. It has, however, said they should be excused because their actions were the result of desperation.

Mr. Boumedienne, while playing reluctant host to the Americans and trying to justify the actions of the Palestinians, has been very tough with his own skyjackers. Three Algerians who diverted an Algerian plane to Yugoslavia in August, 1970, were returned by the Yugoslavs.

An Algerian court sentenced two of them to 12 years in jail and gave the third a six-year sentence.



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The Imperatives of Trade

EC Awaits a Soviet-Bloc Signal

David Haworth

SELS (IHT).—Whatever is achieved during the next security talks, the Market strongly hopes to lead the Soviet bloc to a it-ending one of the bloc's most entrenched or-

outlet bloc countries having an equivocal attitude months toward the Com- market, traditionally con- as NATO's economic arm, is believed in Brussels imperatives of trade are to shift the Communists formal acknowledgement EC.

A blessing for the Euro- economic Community, the Market, was limited by the foreign minister during visit here. Romania's generalized preferences the comments by the Communist party leader, Brezhnev, earlier this the "reality" of the high followed by hostile EC cause enthusiastic in the European Com-

the Russian signing pact with the Benelux last year—the first time agreed to deal with a European economic en- toward recognizing the recent U.S.-Soviet has also helped to atmosphere of détente, which experts here the more respectability

to closer Soviet relations with the West.

But there is a more fundamental factor at work: When the EEC is enlarged on Jan. 1, the common commercial policy comes into effect. This means that none of the nine Common Market countries will be allowed to negotiate bilateral deals with a Communist country and any existing bilateral pact will have to be terminated within two years.

This puts the Soviet Union in a spot because no new agreements can be discussed except with and through EEC institutions. Common Market officials concede that plenty of East-West trade can continue and even increase without being formalized in trade pacts, but they believe that this is not a situation either side would want to continue for long. The EEC can be expected, therefore, to seek ways in which the Soviet Union can recognize the Common Market as painlessly as possible and, most important, without losing face.

"Trade is one of the most important weapons in the EEC arsenal," an official said, "and there will be a great reluctance to give it up. Of course we expect the Russians to demand our recognition of Comecon, something we have always refused because that organization is not in any way a similar animal to the Common Market."

Comecon is not a customs union, still less a free trade area, and seems to be little more than a clearing house for trade in the Soviet bloc and a way for the Russians to oversee their allies' economies.

In the last resort, the commission would not let these objections to Comecon prevail if the political prize of Soviet recognition could be won. Meanwhile there is concern to be as accommodating as possible to Communist countries that request arrangements with the EEC. (Although Romania won't get the generalized preference, Yugoslavia—the only Communist country to recognize the EEC—will certainly get an improved trade deal when negotiations are held soon to renew the present one.)

Back to the Bear

The EEC wants to be flexible in case its own orthodoxies have the effect of "driving the satellite countries back into the arms of the bear," as one diplomatic observer here put it.

On the Russian side, there is anxiety about China's intentions toward the Common Market. There is every expectation in Brussels that China will recognize the EEC in the next year. The Chinese Communists see the growing economic and political strength of the Common Market as a wholly desirable counterweight to what they call the "hegemony" of the United States and Russia.

Such a Chinese initiative would embarrass the Russians considerably. They are already under pressure from the Poles, Czechs and Romanians, who fear the implications of Common Market enlargement for their own exports to Western Europe. It is possible that talks between these countries and EEC members could take place through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but the prospect of recognition would be an immediate benefit to these countries.

EEC Commission experts point out that recognition is to an extent a semantic game. They note that there is already de facto recognition by many Communist countries, which have exchanged letters with Brussels covering the technicalities of their agricultural exports to the EEC.

If it weren't for these exchanges, the countries would not be able to sell the products in the EEC and to do so they had to deal with the European Commission—in effect, acknowledging it as the competent authority.

Stealthy accommodations of this kind will certainly continue although the Communists are expected to continue their ritual abuse of the Common Market, which may not cease even after recognition.

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Wheat, Famine, Foreign Policy

India, now approaching the reality of the famine long predicted, is beginning to purchase American wheat. Fortunately, this country still has some grain left to sell. But the enormous sales of the past half-year are raising unfamiliar questions for American agricultural policy.

This country has always taken it for granted that its highly productive farms would always grow more than anyone needed, and that its grain surpluses were as inexhaustible as the ocean. A generation of agricultural economics has been devoted to the mechanisms for maintaining reasonable prices in the face of constant oversupply. But this year, to our national astonishment, we discover that world demand is straining the limits of our capacity.

Last summer, in the matter of a few weeks, the Russians bought one-fourth of our annual wheat crop. Then the Chinese, for the first time, bought wheat from us. Japan is a large and steady customer. India is coming onto the market. The United States has become the supplier of last resort for the rest of the world in a year when, through a series of unrelated coincidences, crops have been far short of normal throughout most of the world. The withered harvests in Russia and India are common knowledge, but it has also been a year of low yields in such major wheat exporting countries as Australia and Argentina. The rice crop has been less than expected in some of the areas that depend on it, forcing them to turn to wheat.

The United States can probably meet this demand, but only by running down its huge stocks. We shall not be able to match this year's exports again next year. The dilemma is a recurrent one for farmers and governments. If crops are good next spring in other parts of the world, from South America to the Ukraine, demand abroad will drop sharply. Surpluses would then pile up in our Midwest, and prices would fall for American farmers. But if the rest of the world has another bad year, the United States will not be able to supply the quantities of grain that it is shipping this year.

Last spring, before the harvest began, this

country had stocks of almost 900 million bushels of wheat on hand from the previous year. This year's crop was 1,550 million bushels, for a total of about 2,450 million bushels. Out of this total, we shall consume about 800 million bushels at home. Foreign purchases may run as high as 1,200 million bushels. That leaves us a little over 400 million bushels to carry over as reserves for next year, less than half this year's level. In the types of wheat commonly used for bread, we shall be fairly close to the minimum reserves necessary to protect ourselves against the possibility of a bad harvest here. The domestic market is already getting very tight, a point illustrated by the continuous rise in the price of wheat.

Most of next year's wheat crop is already in the ground, and beyond the power of government to affect it greatly. On present indications, it will be about 10 percent larger than this year's crop of about 1,700 million bushels. Setting aside 800 million bushels for domestic use, we would have about 900 million bushels for export. That would be more than enough for a normal year, but far too little for a year like the present one.

Wheat exports are now a significant part of our foreign policy. The massive sales of wheat to Russia supported our policy of détente. But it made wheat more expensive to the Japanese, who are not only more consistent buyers but are our allies as well. Wheat to China helps build a new relationship, wheat to India helps repair an old one. The real limit on our sales this year will be our shipping capacity—whether we can physically deliver, through overtaxed rail and port facilities, as much as we can sell. But next year we shall have much less to ship.

It remains to be seen whether we shall have enough wheat to serve our national purposes abroad. Traditionally, our grain policy has been largely a matter of trying to dispose of the surpluses that our domestic price supports have created. But rising world demand may soon require us to set our wheat production in terms of the new foreign policy of trade and an alliance against famine.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Allende Left Out

President Salvador Allende did a clever job at the United Nations General Assembly last week of depicting Chile as an innocent "victim of serious aggression," a target for a cunning new "imperialism," practiced by giant American corporations with the connivance and support of the United States government. He drew enthusiastic if automatic applause from a body dominated by representatives of small, struggling nations, many of which face problems of development and control of resources similar to those of Chile.

Past behavior of some American companies in Chile certainly gave Dr. Allende some support for his allegations. In replying to his charges, Ambassador George Bush took care not to place himself in the position of defending the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, which hatched schemes to block Dr. Allende's election in 1970 and to subvert his government after it put an I.T.T. affiliate under state control in 1971.

At times, Washington has acted clumsily toward the present Chilean government, an example being the cancellation of a visit by the aircraft carrier Enterprise in 1971 after it had been announced by Dr. Allende. It is also true that credits for Chile from American and international agencies have dried up during the last two years as managers and bankers have concluded that the Allende government is not a good lending risk.

But Dr. Allende wielded his verbal brush far too broadly at the UN, tarnishing all American firms for the bad department of a few, painting official Washington's role in colors too conspiratorial and, incidentally, trying to paint out a series of blunders by his own government that have contributed much to Chile's pressing problems.

In recounting I.T.T.'s misadventures, Dr. Allende failed to tell his United Nations audience that the Nixon Administration wisely ignored I.T.T.'s appeal for C.I.A. and other

government help for a 1971 scheme designed to make sure that the Allende government "does not get through the crucial next six months." Similarly vital omissions are evident in Dr. Allende's account of Chile's difficulties with the Kennecott and Anaconda copper companies.

As he said, Kennecott has gone to court in several countries seeking to block sales of Chilean copper until the firm is compensated for properties nationalized by Chile. He failed to say that Kennecott in 1967 agreed to sell 51 percent of its Chilean copper holdings to President Eduardo Frei's government, loaned Chile \$92.7 million and helped it obtain a \$110-million Export-Import Bank credit.

When it took the rest of Kennecott's holdings in 1970, the Allende government promised adequate compensation, but instead finally demanded \$310 million from Kennecott for past "excess profits." Only after that performance did Kennecott resort to court action. Dr. Allende claims Chile is being punished because it seeks to "recover its own basic resources." But the recovery of copper began peacefully when President Frei bought majority interests for Chile in both the Kennecott and Anaconda companies.

Dr. Allende's worst distortion at the UN was his claim that Chile had "attained the political maturity to decide by majority vote to replace the capitalist system with the socialist." Dr. Allende was elected with barely 36 percent of the popular vote. He has no majority for fastening a pervasive socialist system on Chile and his attempts to travel that road without congressional sanction provoked the acute October crisis from which he extricated himself only by the dubious experiment of bringing military leaders into his cabinet.

These are additional aspects of the Chilean picture of which Dr. Allende's UN audience should be aware.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East German Recognition

The speed-up in the general movement for recognition of the second German state worries the West German leaders less than the attitude to be taken on East Germany by Paris, London and Washington. It seems that Bonn has succeeded in convincing the

three to coordinate their attitude. At the same time the three have agreed not to recognize formally the second German state.

The apprehensions Bonn may have had of seeing Paris take a precipitate initiative in respect to East Berlin should therefore be dispelled.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

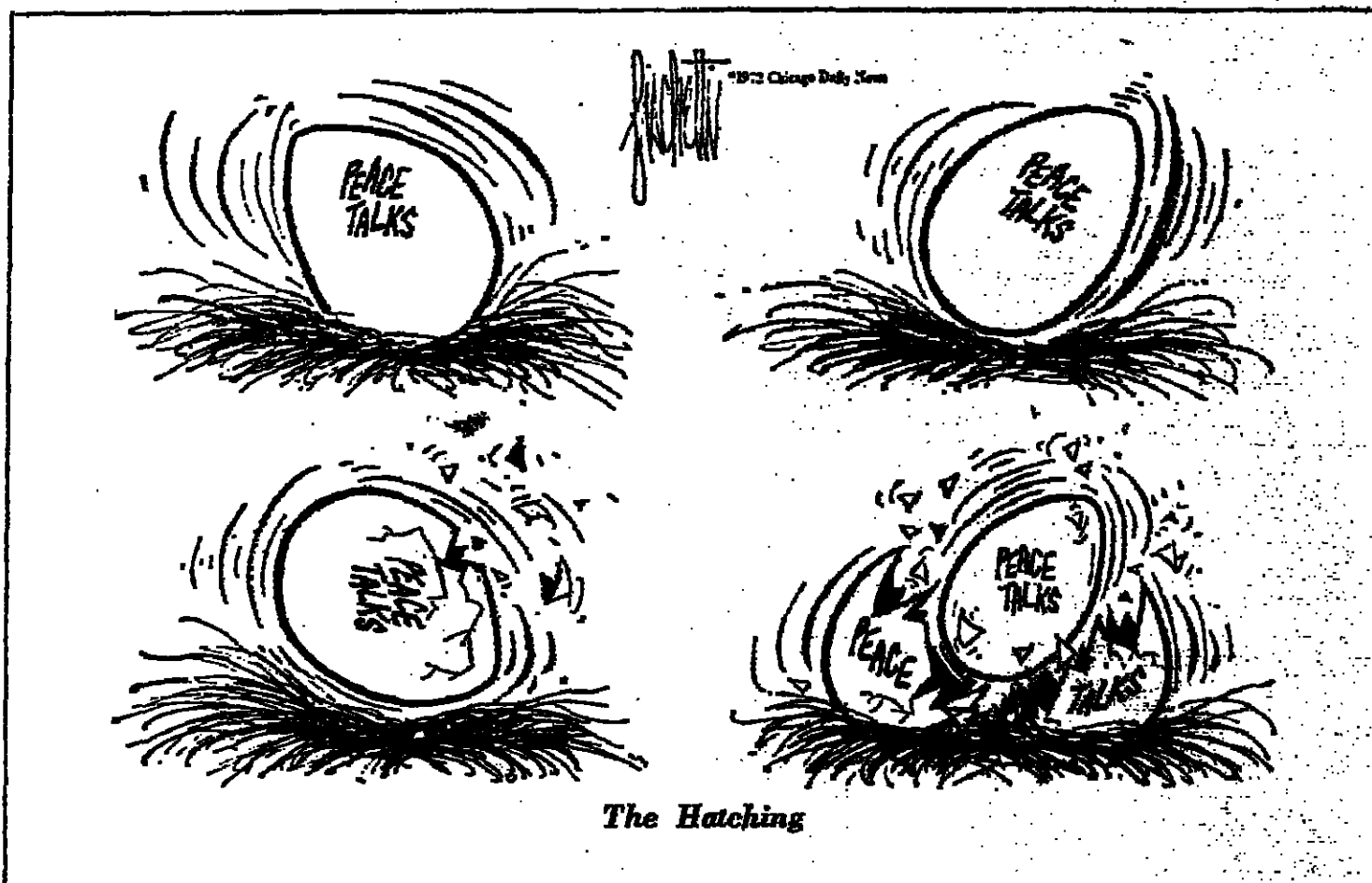
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 11, 1897
WASHINGTON, D.C.—A bill will be introduced into Congress providing that no pension be granted to the widows of soldiers of the Civil War who marry after January 1 next. The bill is based on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions who has the support of the Secretary of the Interior, and is meant to keep out of the fund women who simply marry older men to get into it.

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1922
NEW YORK—Mlle. Cécile Sorel, the Parisian actress, lecturing here yesterday on coquetry, urged its glorification as an inspiration to men to do great deeds, declaring: "Women today are losing the fine art of coquetry because they do not practice it, that is to say the charm of the intellectual coquette, and it is so in every country. A woman cannot be really beautiful unless she is intelligent."



The Hatching

A Long Look Into the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—André Malraux, the famous French novelist, wartime resistance hero and Gaullist leader, is convinced the conception of Europe as an effectively united group of nations doesn't yet exist and therefore these "cultivated old countries" are losing the competition with the superpowers, Russia and the United States.

"Europe" cannot come into being under existing conditions, according to De Gaulle's former minister. "That would mean a Europe governed by a parliament," he says. "But the parliamentary system as such is no longer effective. The reason the United States system works is precisely because parliament in your country is not the government."

Malraux believes "Europe may be created in a real sense only by the menace of a non-European threat from outside the Continent, just as the U.S.A. was created by the threat from Britain, external to the American continent." He indicated that such a "threat" need not be military and cited the possibility of Japanese commercial rivalry with Europe as a conceivable example of what he meant.

Party's Importance

He did not envision such a galvanizing force as coming from the United States. Nor did he imagine a direct menace existed from the Soviet Union, only in part European. He said the U.S.S.R. was developing rapidly. This process seemed about to be accelerated by American aid but Russia was already well advanced in such technological new fields as nuclear energy and space exploration.

"Soviet Russia has great power," Malraux says. "Stalin succeeded in creating a base on the system derived from Marxist ideology and Leninist technique. Today there are some people who say that Brezhnev is less important."

"But the Soviet Communist party is important. The true successor of Stalin is not Brezhnev but the Communist party. Kossygin told me the party today is as much stronger, compared with 1924 when I was in the U.S.S.R., as Moscow is today larger."

"A special kind of division of power seems to exist between Brezhnev and Kossygin. Kossygin is not merely the agent of Brezhnev. You must remember Kossygin was mayor of Leningrad, which, during World War II, suffered the greatest number of civilian deaths of any city in history. He was also familiar with the hard struggles during the Stalinist purges when two of his closest colleagues were murdered. He knows reality."

Malraux turned to that other ideological center, the United States, where he said "democracy

is most effectively expressed because it is based on old conceptions of human rights with a coherent system of government. It is difficult to describe an ideology for democracy."

'Sense of Civism'

"Democracy does not have an avowed form of government. What is particularly important—especially in the United States—is its sense of civism. In the United States the private sector is much more important in its positive contributions than is true for most other countries."

"Such a sense of civism is historically less evident in Mediterranean lands like France. In the Mediterranean area, for example, there is an ancient tradition of cheating the government on taxes."

The Mediterranean peoples often base policy more on sentiment than on logic."

Malraux, a left-leaning revolutionary in his younger days, has known revolutionary leaders from Stalin to Mao Tse-tung, does not believe in any possibility of ideological convergence between the so-called democratic states and the so-called Communist states, at least for a long while. It depends on how much time you allow, he says. "There is certainly no question of such a development over a 15-year period. In 50 years it might come about, who can tell?"

"First it is indispensable that Russia and also China should increase their industrial production. Only when this happens can there be a change in the components of society. Everywhere the

proletariat is shrinking. In the West, there has already been enormous change. The combined roster of workers and peasants no longer comprises a majority of the population."

"This will eventually happen also in Russia and China. At that time, the kind of symbiosis to which you refer might occur. Indeed it would become probable. But the Russians will first have to change their agricultural system. It is a complete failure and its methods are absurd. Kossygin knows this."

"The Russians cannot continue with the system they are now using and they say so themselves. This is an important factor in developing necessary preconditions for any ultimate convergence."

Cooke's Tour of America

By James Reston

LONDON.—It's not quite true, of course, but in the minds of a great many British subjects (and even some of the larger predators), the man who discovered America was not Christopher Columbus but a certain John Cooke, a Londoner and an English-born American citizen, Alastair Cooke of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

You can hardly turn on the television here in London these days without seeing the elegant figure of Cooke in Independence Hall in Philadelphia or the Chicago Stockyard anticipating the 200th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, and explaining to the British how they won and lost America and what an absent-minded pity it all was.

Only the British would have the nerve to try to squeeze the nerve to try to squeeze the history of "Civilization" into 13 television shows with the help of Kenneth Clark and then let Cooke attempt the same thing with the long story of America. Yes, like De Toqueville and Lord Bryce, he has somewhat managed to reduce all this diversity to identity, and in the view of the prejudiced witness, it is the greatest television contribution to truth since the invention of the "instant replay."

Cooke is a golfer who turned to writing in despair. He is a newspaper reporter who sought a refuge from bankruptcy in radio and television.

As this remarkable television series on America, now appearing on BBC demonstrates, he has mastered all the arts of journalism, history and the theater, but even at the height of his success, he is a disappointed man.

For his real ambition was to break 80 or even 90, somewhere—anywhere—but he had a problem. As any Scotsman knows, a sound

golf swing should be precisely like the whistle of a Bob-White—short, backswing and then a definite and triumphant follow-through. Cooke reversed the process with disastrous results. Nevertheless, he is one of many symbols of the remarkable record of the BBC on its 50th anniversary. It has its faults, like any other powerful national TV network, and even on its birthday, Lord Hill, its retiring chairman, had to defend it from its critics.

Some of its detractors, said Lord Hill, were complaining that the BBC was the unrelenting agent of permissiveness, at work from morning to night at the business of corrupting the established values of the nation, mocking the sacred and dignifying the profane. Other critics, Lord Hill said, were condemning the BBC as "the blinkered guardian of the privileges of the establishment"—on the one hand staffed by spokesmen of the governing classes, and on the other trendy lefties, staging loaded discussions of contemporary problems.

Well, Cooke illustrates something special about the BBC, which ought to be mentioned on its birthday. It has a sense of history and a sense of humor. It represents a nation of the most brilliant talkers and grumblers in the world, and it lets them talk and grumble.

Consistent Excellence

More important, it arranges to have them talk on the major problems of British life. Except for special programs like Kenneth Clark's "Civilization" and Cooke's "America," which were both expensive and profitable in the end, it works on a very tight budget, but in the last week it has been keeping before the British people the questions for decision and the traditions and problems of the nation.

This is not a sometime thing like the brilliant occasional hour-long "special reports" of the American networks. In the last few days, British television has been reporting in depth on the coming problems of joining the European Common Market, on the economic success of Japan and what this means to British workers and management, on the controversy over teaching and learning in Britain, the effects of inflation on the old and the sick living on pensions, etc.

These are not one-minute flashes of problems, but long and often inexpensively produced discussions by articulate and well-informed people about the fundamental social, political and even philosophical questions before the world.

The BBC is not peddling a line, but giving time for thoughtful citizens to make up their own minds. Meanwhile, beginning in 1980, on the 100th anniversary of the first telegraphic cable across the Straits of Dover, the BBC started television communication within Europe. Since then, very gradually, beginning with coronations and championship soccer matches and moonshots, the BBC has gradually established an exchange of programs with the other European nations with two new shows a day and it is increasingly expanding discussion and debate on problems from Moscow to Dublin.

This was no calculated arrangement between governments, but at first merely a practical exchange of videotaped news between professional journalists who gradually won the acquiescence of the politicians.

It will not create a new League of Nations, but you have to begin with common information before you can get a Common Market, and create a league of minds before you can get a League of Nations. And the BBC with its endless talk on fundamental issues is doing this at home and gradually spreading it into Europe, the United States and the Middle East.

In such ways, almost accidental ways, creative minds establish new understanding of problems at home and common discussion of common problems across borders. It's too bad about Alastair Cooke's sporting disaster, but some things cannot be changed. He is a great reporter and a terrible golfer, and always will be until he learns the lesson of the Bob-White's whistle.

Sadat Muddles Through

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO.—Everybody political Egypt assumes that the United States will soon be launching a new peace initiative in the Mideast. The serious question is in Cairo whether President Jimmy Carter will be around to do it. For Mr. Sadat's political stock is probably lower now at any time since he succeeded Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser as president of Egypt 26 months ago.

The president's position is precarious partly because of what has been happening in the rest of the Near East and the world large. He says that recovery of the lands occupied by Israel during the 1967 war is "the first and foremost problem that holds the attention of Egypt night and day."

But constant military preparations and diplomatic moves in the Near East, the Americans and other Arab states have yielded signs of solving the "Jereen problem." So there is a disposition to scoff at Sadat here in Cairo. For example I asked one Egyptian official who was describing Sadat in less than flattering terms whether he meant to let the president's position be a "bright, 'What's new?' he said, 'is bright'."

Apart from losing personal prestige, Sadat has destroyed Egyptian left wing which President Nasser used to use as a balance wheel against the army. A good friend himself, the president has based his regime almost entirely on Egypt's self-chosen middle class of military and civil servants. He even placed the Arab Social Union, once the main power base of the social reformers, under direction of Sayed Marzi, a landowner with a taste for breeding horses.

With the left thus checked, right wing has had free play its grievances and rivalries. C example is an undoubted revision to religious fundamentalism that has come to the surface recently in ugly incidents between Moslems and Egypt's Christian Coptic community.

Politically, however, the trouble comes in the army, which is the major source of power in this country. Right-wing opposition to the president within military has developed in successive waves.

First, there was opposition by the defense minister, Gen. Mohammed Sadek, to reliance on Russia for training and equipment of the army to fight against Israel. Under pressure from General Sadek, the president's deputy decided last July to visit most of the Russian military out of Egypt. When Gen. Sadek kept up criticism none less, the president, on Oct. 10, dismissed him as minister of defense.

Sadek's Friends

Since then, friends of Gen. Sadek have been out to get president. Last month there was at least three incidents where the armed forces gave enough warrant arrests. One of the officers seems to have been a full-fledged attempt at a coup d'état, involving plans to go to Cairo with an armored force and to move General Sadek to the president's office.

The coup rumors are now prominent that it is hard to say any confident judgments of what will happen next. But my guess is that President Sadat will muddle through.

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By Carl Gewirtz

prevailing fear. It is clear for some time now that coupons on DM issues are an way out of line—given German rate of inflation at more than 6 percent and that much higher rate available on dollar notes. The market's dissonance has been measured by the immediate price discount the DM bonds traded at yesterday. Putting it at 7 percent had been at least temporarily justified, but the sudden appearance of a 150-million-DM note from the blue-chip Coal and Steel Com-

causing some concern that dealers—who finance their positions with short-term funds—may be forced to dump their inventory. On the other hand, as it is normal for companies to borrow heavily in the short-term market to cover year-end bookkeeping needs it is possible that the rise is a temporary phenomenon.

Another uncertainty is the outlook for U.S. rates. A big federal budget deficit and an expected increase in businesses' spending on capital equipment is widely forecast to force the cost of borrowing in the United States higher; and Eurobond rates have traditionally followed the pattern set in New

	High	Low	Last	Net
Barnes Hindeph	104	22 1/2	23 1/2	37 1/2 - 2
BarnesHMG 2.5E	339	29 1/2	29	
BarnesHMG 800W	202	92	9	9 1/2 - 1/2
Barnett Winstl un	102	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 - 1/2
Batco Inc	81	21 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2 - 1/2
Baskin Robbins	36	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4 - 1/2
BayCapital Corp	36	9	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 1/2
Bassett Bros	20	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2 - 1/2
Bevlyns Mkts	102	20 1/2	20	20 1/2 - 1/2

	Latest Week	Price Week	1971
	Dec. 3	Nov. 25	
Commodity Index...	128.5	127.0	105.7
*Currency in circ....	\$45,162.00	\$65,142.00	\$60,558.00
*Total Loans	\$91,458.00	\$91,778.00	\$85,178.00
Steel prod (tons)...	2,698.00	2,683.00	1,931.00
Auto production	215,511	194,840	194,701
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,588.000	9,854.000	9,200.000
Freight car loadings...		459,163	478,406
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr	34,619.000	33,472.000	31,663.000
Business failures	198	132	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

	1962	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$3,452,000	\$3,232,000	78,532,000
Unemployed	4,794,000	4,827,000	4,918,000
Industrial production	116.7	115.7	106.8
*Personal Income	\$982,000,000	\$944,000,000	\$874,900,000
Money supply	\$242,400,000	\$241,000,000	\$277,700,000
Consumer's Price Index	126.6	126.2	122.4
Constructa Contracts	171	187	137
*Mfrs. inventories	\$106,003,000	\$105,441,000X	\$101,738,000
*Exports	\$4,364,000	\$4,187,500	\$2,787,900
*Imports	\$4,779,000	\$4,076,700	\$3,552,000

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency, outside banks and demand deposits adjusted for currency held by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

York, with a certain time lag of course. As a group, non-U.S. banks appear, for now, to be much more

On the other hand, again, there are some bankers who believe Washington will attempt to keep interest rates down and that the Federal Reserve will expand the money supply to accommodate whatever borrowing the Treasury has to do, thus keeping the upward pressure on rates to a minimum.

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—One of our leading Wall Street firms entertained a group of middle-management Russians last week and the conversation at one table turned to bridges and how to build them. With a fine sense of self-mockery, the Russian recounted tales of bureaucratic bungling, lost plans and endless committees and then inquired

"Tell us, how do you build and finance your bridges?"

In the field of Soviet-American economic relations, things have moved so far so fast in such a short time that it's easy to forget that up until a year ago, no U.S. secretary of commerce had visited Moscow.

It was in November, 1971, that Maurice H. Stans responded to a Russian invitation in the build up for President Nixon's successful summit visit last May. Mr. Stans was followed on the Kremlin circuit by his successor, Peter G. Peterson, and Mr. Peterson presumably will be followed by his successor, Frederick B. Dent.

The Russians have reciprocated with visits here, and East European members of the Communist economic bloc have not been far behind.

The deals and developments have come tumbling out with almost unseemly haste—Armand Hammer, huge grain sales, Pepsi-Cola, Chase Manhattan Bank, minerals and machinery, a merry visit by the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and, to crown it all, a colossal multimillion-dollar negotiation to develop Russian gas with U.S. capital—pipe it across Siberia, liquefy it, ship it here, regasify it and burn it in American homes and factories at goodness-knows-what cost to the American consumer.

Washington's officialdom is moving, too. The first trade information office in Eastern Europe was recently opened in Warsaw and a similar office is expected to be opened next year. Commercial offices have been expanded in Moscow, Budapest, Bucharest and Prague.

And the other side is also moving. The American and Lessees have been buying up real estate in the Russian capital. They are told that there is tor-

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

By Alexander R. Hanauer

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange managed to post small gains last week in active trading. The improved tone of the market was reflected in the Over-

the-Counter's NASDAQ industrial index, which finished the week at 133.43, up 2.30 from the close of the preceding week. The Amex's price index ended at 26.78, up 0.17 from the previous week.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 24,304,000 shares from 23,957,000 shares the week before. However, the number of blocks of 10,000 shares or more traded fell to 56 last week from 90 blocks in the preceding week.

One of the better movers on the exchange was GAI Corp., which tacked on 5 1/4 to 52. Directors of the company declared a two-for-one stock split.

Expectations that Scotty's Home Builders Supply will report a higher fourth quarter and 1973 profits and sales helped move the stock ahead 3 3/4 to 30 5/8.

One of the bigger losers on the exchange was OEC Corp., which tumbled 6 5/8 to 23 3/4. The company said it had established a \$5.1 million reserve to cover investment in a natural gas discovery in Ecuador. It was reported that the government in Ecuador had declared title to the concession area void.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Teletronics International rose 1 1/3 to 11 1/2 after reporting record earnings and sales for the 11 1/2 quarter. Hamilton Investment Trust, a real estate investment trust, moved ahead 1 3/8 to close at a new 1972 high of 2. The company is expected to report excellent fourth quarter results.

The common shares of Hughes Tool Company, which were offered to the public for the first time on Thursday at \$30 a share, received a good reception and closed at 33 3/4 on Friday. The 5 million shares in the company were sold by Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive financier.

ing new links between East and West, giving the United States and the Soviet Union such mutual commercial interests that political differences may melt.

Such objectives are, of course, commendable. But, perhaps, it would be useful to consider the reality before we get carried away.

The enthusiasts proclaim that economics has become the leading

factor in resolving international tensions. But isn't it really the other way around? Trade is surely but the ratification of political decisions based on a confluence of U.S.-Soviet interests on Vietnam, China, Berlin, SALT and European security.

And, for all the talk and movement, East-West trade doesn't really amount to very much in dollar terms.

A year ago Mr. Stanc talked grandly about \$5 billion in two-way trade by 1975. But the most recent Commerce Department estimate is that two-way trade—that is, both our exports to and our imports from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China—will be only \$1.3 billion in 1975, excluding one-shot grain deals.

This is all sort of nonsense, ex-

It is double last year's figure, but it is still only 1.2 percent of our trade, or about the same proportion as our trade with Switzerland or Spain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has made a habit lately of marching on to record closing highs, did it again last week. On Thursday, the Dow finished at 1,033.26—up more than 9 points for the week—and it ended on Friday by just falling short of a new record.

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5)

Net				Net				Net			
High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

[illegible]

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Change
U.S. Govt. Bonds					
Corp. Bonds					
Municipal Bonds					
Total Bonds					

(Continued on Page 11, Col.



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Prices valid until December 2

Telephone: 81-236-4121,
[REDACTED]

N.Y. Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
Continued from Page 10					
TWA 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Trans-World 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Travelers 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124

Eurobonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
Continued from Page 10					
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Wm. Pac 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
Continued from Page 10					
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Aust. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124

Over-Counter Market

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
Continued from Page 10					
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124
Univ. Tel. 4.50s	124	124	124	124	124

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from Page 10				
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124
Goldman Sachs	124	124	124	124

American Exchange

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from Page 10				
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124
Am. Express	124	124	124	124

Market Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from Page 10				
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124
Dow Jones	124	124	124	124

Sports Shorts

George Best Offered Job as Disc Jockey

George Best, the soccer star who was suspended Dec. 1 on the eve of the game against Scotland, has been offered \$500 a week as a disc jockey. The bid came from a British television personality, Jimmy Savile, who said he was prepared to pay Best a bonus of £100,000 for signing as well as the weekly salary. The 28-year-old Best would become disc jockey at a discotheque in the southern English resort town of Bournemouth if he accepted.

Eddie McAshan, of Georgia Tech, the star quarterback who was suspended Dec. 1 on the eve of the game against Georgia, will not play against Iowa State in the Liberty Bowl at Memphis on Dec. 18, coach Billy Fulleher announced. Without McAshan, the Hogs' starting quarterback, who had become the first black man at that position for a major Southeast team three seasons ago, was suspended because he missed two practice sessions for what he had termed "serious personal problems." I have determined that the personal problems he said were responsible for his actions were not, as he explained them to me, sufficient to warrant his decision to miss the practices," Fulleher said. "It is my earnest hope that he will get his degree. I personally feel that Eddie has an excellent chance to play professional football and this incident should not lessen that opportunity." McAshan will remain on full scholarship.

Jim Bunning, who had a 17-year major league pitching career, was named manager of the Philadelphia Phillies' Eugene, Ore., club in the Pacific Coast League. Bunning managed the Phillies club at Reading, Pa., in the Eastern League last season.

The Southern Conference gave its endorsement to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's withdrawal from the United States Olympic Committee, but declined to retain its own membership in the USOC. Faculty chairman of the eight-member conference at Williamsburg, Va., passed a resolution at the close of their three-day winter meeting supporting NCAA efforts "to bring about a desirable reorganization" of the USOC. A spokesman said the league declined to follow the lead of the Big Ten, which last Wednesday became the first conference to withdraw from Olympic committee membership, because it believed "we could do more good by staying in."

United States District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. granted a summary judgment in favor of the National Football League and commissioner Pete Rozelle in a class-action suit involving ticket sales to professional football games. The suit, filed in Boston, similar to 22 others against eight professional sports teams, was brought by Leo T. Pfeffer, naming the NFL and Rozelle. Pfeffer asked triple damages totaling \$15 million from the "free parties." The Patriots won a summary judgment in their case from Judge Garrity Nov. 6. In the suit, Pfeffer argued against the practice of selling tickets to professional football games. He said tickets should be sold on a game-by-game basis.

Promoter Bill Miller announced at Las Vegas that former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali and European title-holder Joe Bugner of Britain would meet in a bout on Feb. 14 in Las Vegas. Representatives of both boxers would be in Las Vegas today to sign for the bout, Miller added.

Lee Trevino again finished second to Jack Nicklaus in yearly earnings, the Professional Golfers' Association Tournament Players Division announced. Trevino won \$214,805 and George Archer finished third with \$145,027. Nicklaus's \$300,000 first prize in the Walt Disney Open that ended Dec. 3 raised his earnings for 1972 to a record \$220,512 and his official career earnings to a record \$1,033,708. Nicklaus held the previous single-season mark of \$244,490. Arnold Palmer is second in career earnings with \$1,544,194.

The top 10 money-winners:

- 1-Jack Nicklaus \$220,512
- 2-Lee Trevino \$214,805
- 3-George Archer \$145,027
- 4-Curtis Peay Jr. \$140,172
- 5-Tom Weir \$137,472
- 6-Tony Jacklin \$137,472
- 7-Curtis Peay Jr. \$137,472
- 8-Bruce Devlin \$137,472
- 9-Tony Jacklin \$137,472
- 10-Larry Mize \$137,472

A freshman quarterback at Georgia Tech said he was kidnapped at gunpoint, beaten and robbed by five youths ranging in age from 15 to 16, Atlanta police reported. Michael Daugherty, 19, said the incident took place Thursday night as he was preparing to leave for Bedford, Ohio, to spend the Christmas holidays with his family. Daugherty said he was robbed of his 1968 car, \$18 in cash and his belongings by the youths, who kicked him, beat him with brass knuckles, threatened to kill him and finally left him bound to a tree.

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When you're in Germany, stay at the new 22-story Sheraton-Munich Hotel. Only 10 minutes by car from the International Airport and downtown. Relax in the health club and sauna. Use our valet and room service, or our free day-care center for children over two. Work up an appetite in the year-round swimming pool. Enjoy a taste of the country in the Bavarian specialty restaurant and adjoining beer garden. Then make a great evening happen in Munich's newest night club.

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BUZZ SAWYER
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POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

MY REPORT TODAY IS ON DINOSAURS...
THE LARGEST DINOSAUR THAT EVER LIVED WAS THE BRONCHITIS.
IT SOON BECAME EXTINCT...
IT COUGHED A LOT!
YOU KNOW MY MOTHER IS COMING TO VISIT US FOR CHRISTMAS?
YES.
WELL, ...WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO GET HER?
OUT OF THE HOUSE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CROWDS STORM McGILLUTION STANDS 'ALL OVER THE COUNTRY'
SALOMEYBURGERS
The Real Hammus Alabamian Taste
AH DON'T WANT ONE. IT'D BE LIKE EATING SALOMEY HERSELF.
ME NEITHER. MAH FAMILY LOYALTY IS STRONGER THAN MAH APPETITE!
CAN ALL US YEARNED TO KNOW WHAT THAT DEELISHUS L'L CRITTER WOULD TASTE LIKE?

TONIGHT THE ASTRONAUTS ARE SUPPOSED TO LAND ON THE MOON.
REALLY?
DO THEY LET THEM LAND WHEN THE MOON IS SO THIN?

DO THEY LET THEM LAND WHEN THE MOON IS SO THIN?

MARCIA MASON FINANCE COMPANY
GOT MONEY PROBLEMS? FINANCIAL WOES? FISCAL TROUBLES?
TELL US YOUR SAD STORY! WE SPECIALIZE IN LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST!!

AND THAT'S MY STORY, MARCIA. BY THE WAY, HOW DO YOU MAKE MONEY ON MONEY YOU LEND WITHOUT INTEREST?
BY CHARGING 14% PER MONTH.
"WITHOUT INTEREST" SIMPLY MEANS YOUR STORY BORES ME STIFF.

HOW WAS MIAMI, CHRIS?
WONDERFUL, BUT I'M GLAD TO BE HOME.
EEK! MY PURSE! HELP!
BUZZ AND ANOTHER MAN GIVE CHASE, BUZZ IS TRIPPED. THE PURSE SNATCHER IS LOST IN THE CROWD.

HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY FOR DRAWING UP THIS CONTRACT?
THREE HUNDRED SIXTY SEVEN DOLLARS.
HOW DID YOU ARRIVE AT THAT FIGURE?
THEREFORE ARE TWO DOLLARS EACH—HERETOFORS RUN A BUCK FIFTY APIECE—HENCEFORTH ARE THREE FOR FIVE DOLLARS—WHEREAS IS—

OKAY, I'LL WAIT IN THE LOBBY—BUT HURRY IT UP! OUR PLANE LEAVES IN EXACTLY FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES!
IF I EVER GET BACK THIS WAY, YOU'LL HAVE A FULL SERIES OF GOLF LESSONS, JUNE!
I WANT THAT IN WRITING, MR. BARON!
THE IMPORTANT THING, HOWEVER—TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF, KEN!

HEH-HO, LITTLE ANGER, WHAT'S YOU UP TO?
HEH-HO, WALDO? OH, I'M JUST A-SETTIN' MY OWN BUSINESS AN' THINKN' ON CHRISTMAS.
YES, I'M A-SETTIN' MY OWN BUSINESS AN' THINKN' ON CHRISTMAS.
MAN! ONE CAN BE AWFUL GOOD WHEN ONE DON'T DO NOTHING, CAN'T ONE?

NO, SIR, MR. CORK DID NOT RETURN. WHAT HAPPENED?
THE VERY WORST, I'M AFRAID, DEMOND, IT LOOKS AS IF HE TOOK ANYTHING HE COULD AND RAN OUT—
AND WILLIE KNOWS HOW THINGS MUST LOOK—
I REMEMBER NOW! IT WAS THAT YOUNG PHIL! BUT RIP WOULD NEVER BELIEVE ME AND I CAN'T BLAME HIM.
CELEBRANTS TOUR THE BOWERY FOR A LARK.
CAFE

BLONDIE

MY OTHERS TOLD ME THEY LEAVE ALL THEIR LIGHTS ON WHEN THEY GO OUT NIGHTS.
FOR BURGLARS.
THAT'S SILLY. I TO LEAVE LIGHTS ON FOR BURGLARS.
THEY ALL CARRY THEIR OWN LITTLE FLASHLIGHTS.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The traditional method of responding to two clubs as a strong artificial opening bid is to make a natural bid in a long suit if the hand is worth a positive response. A second plan, more popular in Europe than in the United States, is to bid a suit in which an ace is held. The modern idea, favored by many young experts, is to show controls, counting a king as a half and an ace as one.

This accounts for North's response of two hearts on the diagrammed deal. He showed an ace or two kings, and it was easy for South to judge that his partner held the spade ace and that the club king was missing.

The best three bids in the minor suits were natural, and North then cue-bid his spade ace. As diamonds had been established as the trump suit, the jump to six clubs showed a singleton and suggested a grand slam. As North could contribute no additional values in the major suits, he signed off in six diamonds.

After a spade lead South played low from dummy and captured East's jack with the king. Next he cashed the club ace, entered dummy with a diamond lead to the jack, and led the club queen. East covered with the king—it would have been a mistake to play low—and South ruffed.

Three more trump leads left this position:

NORTH	EAST
♠ A7	♠ Q53
♥ 8	♥ J76
♦ —	♦ —
♣ J76	♣ —

WEST: ♠ Q1092, ♣ 109
SOUTH: ♠ 109, ♣ AK5, ♦ —

The last trump was led, and West was able to throw a heart, the dummy a club and East a spade. Now a spade lead to the ace embarrassed West, who had to part with a heart to keep his club guard. The lead of the club jack was similarly irritating to East. He had to give up a heart in his turn to keep the master spade, and South's heart five made the last trick.

NORTH	EAST
♠ A76	♠ QJ532
♥ 843	♥ J76
♦ J6	♦ K83
♣ QJ782	♣ —

WEST: ♠ 84, ♣ Q1092, ♦ 943, ♣ 10954
SOUTH (D): ♠ K109, ♣ AK5, ♦ AKQ752, ♣ A

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South: ♠ 2♣, ♠ 2♥, ♠ 3♥, ♠ 4♥, ♠ 5♦, ♠ 6♦, ♠ 7♦, ♠ 8♦, ♠ 9♦, ♠ 10♦, ♠ 11♦, ♠ 12♦, ♠ 13♦, ♠ 14♦, ♠ 15♦, ♠ 16♦, ♠ 17♦, ♠ 18♦, ♠ 19♦, ♠ 20♦, ♠ 21♦, ♠ 22♦, ♠ 23♦, ♠ 24♦, ♠ 25♦, ♠ 26♦, ♠ 27♦, ♠ 28♦, ♠ 29♦, ♠ 30♦, ♠ 31♦, ♠ 32♦, ♠ 33♦, ♠ 34♦, ♠ 35♦, ♠ 36♦, ♠ 37♦, ♠ 38♦, ♠ 39♦, ♠ 40♦, ♠ 41♦, ♠ 42♦, ♠ 43♦, ♠ 44♦, ♠ 45♦, ♠ 46♦, ♠ 47♦, ♠ 48♦, ♠ 49♦, ♠ 50♦, ♠ 51♦, ♠ 52♦, ♠ 53♦, ♠ 54♦, ♠ 55♦, ♠ 56♦, ♠ 57♦, ♠ 58♦, ♠ 59♦, ♠ 60♦, ♠ 61♦, ♠ 62♦, ♠ 63♦, ♠ 64♦, ♠ 65♦, ♠ 66♦, ♠ 67♦, ♠ 68♦, ♠ 69♦, ♠ 70♦, ♠ 71♦, ♠ 72♦, ♠ 73♦, ♠ 74♦, ♠ 75♦, ♠ 76♦, ♠ 77♦, ♠ 78♦, ♠ 79♦, ♠ 80♦, ♠ 81♦, ♠ 82♦, ♠ 83♦, ♠ 84♦, ♠ 85♦, ♠ 86♦, ♠ 87♦, ♠ 88♦, ♠ 89♦, ♠ 90♦, ♠ 91♦, ♠ 92♦, ♠ 93♦, ♠ 94♦, ♠ 95♦, ♠ 96♦, ♠ 97♦, ♠ 98♦, ♠ 99♦, ♠ 100♦.

West led the spade eight.

DENNIS THE MENACE

DID YOU KNOW CHRISTMAS IS COMIN', MR. POTTER?
"BOY...WHAT A GRUMP!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAURR
MAIDT
NESING
THUBOG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT HE SAID ALL THAT ASTROLOGY BULL WAS.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Answers: Jumbles: HAZEL GLORY COUSIN AFRAID
What the general said when they ran out of money to fight the war—CHARGE!

BOOKS

POWER AND INNOCENCE
A Search for the Sources of Violence
By Rollo May. W.W. Norton & Co. 283 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Paul A. Robinson

In this, his ninth book, his first since the highly popular "Love and Will," Rollo May has written an apology for power and a critique of innocence. By power he means primarily psychological power: the ability to assert oneself, to exercise influence, even to enlarge one's authority at the expense of others. By innocence he understands a failure to acknowledge the reality of power. Just as the reasonable assertion of power leads to self-fulfillment, so the idealization of innocence leads to victimization or, paradoxically, to violence. In the case of Melville's Billy Budd—a central symbol for May—innocence encompasses both of these fates: Billy's childlike unwillingness to recognize the presence of evil in the world results in an outbreak of murderous violence and eventually in his own death.

May illustrates his thesis with cases drawn from his psychiatric practice. There is, for example, Mercedes, a young black woman, sexually exploited by her parents, whose rage at her own impotence is directed inward, in classic Freudian fashion, to destroy the children she bears. Before coming for psychiatric treatment she had suffered eight miscarriages or abortions. When May succeeded in eliciting an aggressive reaction against her parents (whom she imagined opposing her pregnancy because it would withdraw her from attention), she managed finally to carry a child to term. Most persons seeking psychiatric help, May contends, resemble Mercedes: They exhibit not too much but rather too little hostility.

May's therapeutic accomplishments would seem to justify his emphasis on the role of power in psychic development. Behind him stands the authority of Alfred Adler, Harry Stack Sullivan and a generation of ego psychologists, including Erik Erikson. All of these theorists have disputed Freud's contention that human psychology can be reduced to a struggle between love and hate. Instead they have stressed the need for mastery, the effort to cope with the environment and to make something of oneself.

May is not satisfied to remain a psychotherapist. He aspires to be a social critic as well, and much of this book, accordingly, is devoted to the role of power and violence in recent American history. When applied to domestic politics, his psychological categories often yield persuasive results. He argues, for instance, that the violence committed by blacks in the last decade was the inevitable and, to a degree, legitimate response to their impotence in American society. Hardly an original observation, one might counter, but nonetheless a valid one. He also launches a telling critique of countercultural innocents such as Charles Reich, whose inability to deal with the realities of power leads them to conclude that there are no enemies. There are indeed enemies,

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS	47 Ravine	12 Harmonize
1 Give the Bronx cheer	49 White habitats	15 Endicotes
5 Initials in old Rome	54 Worn	21 Small hill
9 Take at group	55 Popular game	22 Church officers
14 Pelvic bones	59 Pacific island	24 Open in a way
15 Waters: Fr.	60 St. Andrews game	25 — avia
16 Yeringd ordeal of '40s	61 — ben Adhem	26 Farm animals
17 Walk heavily	62 English river	27 Orderly
18 Spanish aunts	63 Heraldic band	28 Prefixes for large birds
19 Tangle	64 Outlay	31 Grated
20 Fay Wray's friend	65 Barely burn	32 Colorado park
22 Young bird	66 Gynat	34 Asian sea
23 Austrian town	67 City gifts for visitors	35 Command to a dog
24 James Joyce title	DOWN	36 Askew
25 Sonata part	1 Venture	37 Ringing sound
28 "to bed"	2 — want for Christmas	38 Eager
29 Tool	3 Utah park	46 Chemical salt
30 Easy job	4 Went crookedly	48 Do a final
32 Oklahoma city	5 Attack	49 touring chore
37 Interpret	6 Hurts	50 Arrow poison
38 About	7 Swamp	51 Substantive
41 War or pollution prefix	8 Prescriptions	52 City of France
42 "A face that — clock"	9 Tests	53 Deduce
44 Gas Prefix	10 Monotonous	55 Study over
45 Slangy negatives	11 Ducks	56 Read
		57 Snoopy
		58 Fortitude
		60 Party initials

Packers Rip Vikings, 23-7

AIRBORNE—Reinhard Tritscher of Austria negotiates one of the “jumps” on the course en route to downhill skiing victory at Val d’Isère, France, in a World Cup race yesterday.

Two 42-Point Performances Aid Victories by College Fives

Men's World Cup Ski Downhill **Austria's Tritscher Triumphs**

Miss Proell, who is seeking her third straight World Cup, flopped on the 82-gate second course when her ski caught a marker. The 19-year-old Austrian is now tied for first in the Women's World Cup standings with Miss Behr, each with 25 points in the young season.

Lemaire's 24th Goal, Assist Help Canadiens Defeat Seals

goal of the season as St. Louis triumphed at home, 2-1.

Kings 3, Penguins 1

At Inglewood, Calif., rookie Don Kozak scored an unassisted goal late in the second period to break a 1-1 tie and Los Angeles beat Pittsburgh, 3-1.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP		Points
1. Annesmarie Proell, Austria ...		25
2. Pamela Behr, West Ger.		25
3. Jacqueline Rouvier, France ...		20
Odile Chalvin, France ...		20
5. Patricia Emekster, France ...		15
Irmingard Lukasser, Austria ...		15
7. Danielle Debernard, France ...		12
8. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria ...		11
9. Brigitte Totchenig, Austria ...		8
Monika Kaserer, Austria ...		8

NHL Results
Saturday's Games
Montreal 2, California 1 (Lemaire, Lesley; Johnson).
N.Y. Rangers 4, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Selling, Fairbairn 2, Hadfield; Lavender).
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (Vadnais, O'Donnell, Hodge, Eposito; Kelly, Saleksi, Watson).
Vancouver 5, Toronto 5 (Cler 2, Tannahill, Wilkins; Balon; Kehoe, Ullmann, Dupre, Ellis, Monahan).
St. Louis 2, Atlanta 1 (Egers, Unger; Richard).

GRENOBLE, France, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—France's Roger Menezrey retained his European heavyweight boxing title last night against Italian Sandro Loppolopio with some heavy punching which left the challenger reeling.

Loppolopio, who defeated Menezrey in Paris in March last year, proved no match last night for the aggressive Frenchman, who battered him into submission in 13 rounds.

Loppolopio retired at the end of the 13th round after he had developed a cut over his left eye. Menezrey, who won the title 18 months ago by knocking out Britain's Ralph Charles, forced the pace all the way and wore down the 35-year-old Italian.

TENNIS—At Madrid, the Kings Cup tournament was won by Spain for the first time in its history. The first round of the tournament was won by the Spaniards. Spain set back Hungary 2-0, as Andrada Gimenso beat Szabolcs Nagy 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and Garcia-Lacort beat Tamas Kovacs 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. In the second round, Spain defeated Italy 2-0, as Jose Herrera and Antonio Munoz won the first set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, and the second set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. In the final round, Spain defeated Germany 2-0, as Herrera and Munoz won the first set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, and the second set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. In the final round, Spain defeated Germany 2-0, as Herrera and Munoz won the first set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, and the second set 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

SWIMMING—At Oberlinnau, Austria, Maritime Counties of France won the first women's event of the season in the 100-meter freestyle. The French team covered the 100-meter course in 1 minute 17.4 seconds. Gabriele Hauser of Austria was second and her sister, Renate Hauser, was third. In the 200-meter freestyle, the French team won the top six places as Renate Roßner won the first place in 2:18.5, followed by the two bests, Leonold Grotzer was second and Christiana Witt-Dörring was third. In the 400-meter freestyle, the French team placed ninth in the final.

[illegible]

GRENOBLE, France, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—France's Roger Mene-
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The Scoreboard

SKING — At Obertauern, Austria, Martine Courtes of France won the first women's event of the season in the European Cup, a giant slalom. She covered the 1.4-kilometer course in 1 minute 17.09 seconds. Gabriele Hauser of Austria was second and her sister, Gitti Hauser, was third. In the men's giant slalom, Austrians swept five of

the top six places as Harald Rotner won in a total time of 2:18.55 for the two heats, Leopold Gruber was second and Christian Witt-Doering was third. Czech Miroslav Sochor was fifth, the top placed non-Austrian in the field.

101.
 Junior 129, KC-Omaha 112 (Rior-
 C. Chemist 14; Archibald 29, Wil-
 251.
 116. Portland 97 (Walk 26.
 118. Lorton 18; C. Davis 20, Neal
 107. Milwaukee 109 (Leiner 33,
 106. Newark 19; Jabbar 31,
 105.

Cowboy Bowl (Lawson, Okla.)
Harding 30, Langston 27.
Ohio Shrine Bowl (Columbus, Ohio)
East 20, West 7.
Camellia Bowl (Sacramento, Calif.)
North Dakota 38, Cal Poly (SLO) 21.

Observer

A Christmas Letter

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Season's greetings to all our wonderful friends! And for those who don't believe in seasons, a great big end-of-the-year hi!

What a year it has been for us at the Washington Post! As many of you know by this time, Ernestine left us last February after 23 years of marriage, having decided after reading several books on women's liberation and taking a special night-school course in oppression that she had to get out and fulfill herself as a woman.



Baker

We get a postcard from her once in awhile and you will be happy to hear, I know, that she seems to be having a ball in her new life, and is traveling a lot and has taken up karate. We hope to see her under the yule tree this year in her new black belt.

In March, you will be sorry to hear, Chadwick died. He just keeled right over one night at supper in the kitchen—no cat off the top of the automatic dishwasher a lot now that Ernestine is gone—and went out as peaceful as you please. The radical vet said it was lack of love that killed Chadwick, and told us it was a crime against pets to keep them oppressed in a family that didn't have enough love to give them.

In April, there was some real action for Dad when he made a trip to New York and got mugged in an elevator. Everybody laughed and chided Dad for being "a real playboy," because the previous afternoon he had been caught in a police raid on a massage parlor in Times Square.

Needless to say, May brought the usual disaster with the car, which was twice as pleasant than usual this year because young Barney was driving when it was totaled, escaped with only 14 stitches and a broken leg. Old Doc Struthers said it was Ernestine's fault for leaving her husband and children and pets the way she had done, and young Barney was getting into these auto accidents because of a lack of love in the household, which was leaving him unfulfilled as a male chauvinist piglet.

Everything was yummy through most of June, and Dad was contenting himself on having finally escaped the Curse of Nest-feather Court, as he facetiously

calls it, when on June 29 the sycamore died, the real-estate tax was raised, and little Belinda was born. And ever since being told she would definitely have to take Latin next year in high school, ran off to Mexico with young Carlton Smeacrose from over in Goodgreen Circle.

Fortunately, you will be pleased to hear, little Belinda writes that she has joined a peyote-growing commune, is coming right along in Spanish and has chucked young Smeacrose for a former Ivy Leaguer named Crimpout who is into Buddha.

The summer was extremely interesting for all because of a large rattlesnake that got into the vents from the forced-air heating system when a snake-farm operator, on his way from Texas to Boston, parked his car in Nest-feather Court one night and left the trunk unlocked. You will be happy to know that this foxy moved Grandpa, who has a deathly fear of reptiles, to pack his trunk and saxophone and move in with Uncle Ted and Aunt Emma.

Young Barney and Dad had such a swell time tormenting the old gentleman with stories about the cat off the top of the automatic dishwasher, and he loved to crawl into saxophones and hide that they hated to see him go.

Young Barney, as you probably know by now, has left Nest-feather Court and taken kid brother Peety with him. They are traveling in Europe trying to decide which country to settle down in. As you may remember from last year's Christmas letter, young Barney had warned everybody that he would leave the country if President Nixon was re-elected.

Peety told Dad if he couldn't go too, he would take the denial as evidence of a lack of love which would make him feel so oppressed and unfulfilled he would probably total the car and reduce the cost of the auto insurance.

You will be glad to hear that despite the departure of Ernestine, young Barney, kid brother Peety, little Belinda, Grandpa and Chadwick, Dad is not all alone at Nest-feather Court. Just the other night—very late it was—as Dad was opening another bottle of gin, who should slither out of the forced-air vent but a large, unsuitably genial rattlesnake who likes Scotch. He says his male chauvinist piglet.

We hope to see you all in the brand New Year!



A volunteer watches Hsing-hsing during the night.

Panda Night Life: A Burning Question

They snooze so much during the day that

some visitors have accused the zoo of posing

a pair of stuffed counterfeits in the specially

built glass cages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT)—What do pandas do at night? The National Zoo has been holding an all-night panda watch to find out.

As thousands of visitors to the zoo have discovered, Hsing-hsing and Ling-ling, the gift pandas from China, are normally slumberous during the day. They snooze so much that some visitors have accused the zoo of posing a pair of stuffed counterfeits in the specially built glass cages.

More Active

But keepers arriving at the panda house in the mornings view a different scene. They have been finding the carefully tended cages turned topsy-turvy. Gnawed bamboo stalks have been tossed in corners, tubs of dirt overturned and scattered and heavy logs shoved around the floor.

While not drawing any conclusions at this early stage, Dr.

Devra C. Kleiman, the zoologist in charge of the panda watch project, said the pandas appeared to be more active at night than during the day.

"They get up about 8 o'clock, feed a little bit. By 10 they're usually walking around, scent marking."

Scent marking, the scientist explained, is a rubbing motion with the anal region that many mammals use to leave their scent to mark their territory.

The panda watchers, members of a volunteer organization called Friends of the National

Zoo, station themselves on hard folding chairs facing the cages, jotting down detailed notes on the animals' every move. Many of the watchers have a professional or scholarly interest in science, and their approach is coolly efficient.

One recent volunteer was Tom Hawkins, a 16-year-old high school student who wants to study zoology in college. A veteran of earlier watches of a pregnant gorilla and a pair of Indian rhinos who were being encouraged to mate, Tom betrayed not the least tendency to smile even when Hsing-hsing, the male panda, stood on his

head to leave his mark on a wall.

Some of the watchers witnessed more vigorous behavior, which might explain the chaotic condition of the cages in the morning. For example, Ling-ling is especially fond of roughhousing with the heavy wooden tubs, more than 3 feet in diameter, that are placed around her quarters.

'Old Lady'

One night last week, Ling-ling, also known as "the old lady" around the panda house, knocked the name sign off the front of her cage by slamming a tub into the glass about 15 times.

Another watcher, Mrs. Mac Pawlowski, has been sitting the 3 to 6 a.m. shift "when sleeping is all they're being doing," Mrs. Pawlowski, a biochemist who is taking the year off from work to rear her children, was philosophic. "It's better than Cub Scouts," she said.

PEOPLE: Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden to Wed

MARRIAGE UPCOMING: Actress Jane Fonda announced in a press release that she will wed fellow American peace activist Tom Hayden next year, as soon as her divorce from French film director Roger Vadim is final.

Miss Fonda, described as 34 by two wire services and as 33 by one, made the announcement in Roca, Norway, where she had about a week of work left in the filming of Ingmar Bergman's "A Doll's House."

Hayden, described by two wire services as 36 and by one as 32, was with her at the mountain resort, north of Oslo. He is a former leader of Students for a Democratic Society who was one of five members of the "Chicago Seven" to be convicted in 1969 of crossing state lines to incite riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment but the convictions were reversed last month by a federal appeals court. He and Miss Fonda met while on a political campaign trail six months ago.

MARRIAGE COMING PART II: Texas Attorney General Crawford Martin says that the marriage of "Bette" Ert, 30, and Antonio Molina, 33, is invalid because "It is impossible for two men to acquire the status of being married in Texas."

He said William Ert signed a female's application for a marriage license by writing "Bette" (a name frequently borne by women in the American South) as a first name. Ert, who appears as a female impersonator in a nightclub act, wore a white mini-skirt, blouse, woman's wig and makeup when applying for the license, a county clerk said. Molina, a former high-school football player, has worked as a shipping clerk.

MARRIAGE RIFTED: In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a man said he had sent his wife to a friend for two months with the provision that he could "fetch her" whenever he missed her. "All three of us agreed, but in the end, it's sounder refused to return my wife," he complained to police. The friend said the wife did not want to return.



Jane Fonda



Tom Hayden

ENGAGEMENT RUMOR DENIED: Reports of the imminent betrothal of Prince Andrew, 22, and 14-year-old Sarah, 14, of the elite Queen's Guards, have been dismissed "fally" by the handsome, 6-foot 3 officer's father.

Some British newspapers reported that inhabitant of LA Phillips' home town, Gt. Somerton in Wiltshire, expect an engagement announcement. The princess's name formerly has been linked romantically with equestrian star Richard Meade, 14, Phillips was on the British equestrian team that won a gold medal at the Olympics in Munich. Phillips married the 1971 Bupean Horse Trial champion.

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